

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4000.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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ALEXANDER PRIZE (1904).

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UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.

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Further particulars on application.
M. C. TAYLOR, Secretary, Univ. Court.
University of Edinburgh, June 17, 1904.

COUNTY of LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the appointment of RESIDENT CURATOR of the HORNIMAN MUSEUM, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E. The duties of the Resident Curator are as follows:—

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To have special charge of the Ethnological Department of the Museum, and carry out the instructions of the Advisory Curator as to the general arrangement of that portion of the Museum.

To prepare and submit to the Advisory Curator all the Labels, descriptive or otherwise, for that portion of the Museum.

The commencing salary attached to the position will be 2500l.

The Officer appointed will be required to give his whole time to the duties of the Office, and will in other respects be subject to the usual conditions attaching to the Council's service, particulars of which are contained in the Form of Application.

Applications should be made on the official Form, to be obtained from the Clerk of the London County Council, The County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W., to whom they must be returned not later than 10 A.M. on TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1904, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent Testimonials.

Choosing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

G. L. GOMNE,

Clerk of the London County Council.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.

The COUNCIL invites applications for the following appointments:—

ASSISTANT LECTURER in MATHEMATICS.

ASSISTANT LECTURER and DEMONSTRATOR in PHYSICS.

ASSISTANT LECTURER and DEMONSTRATOR in CHEMISTRY.

The stipend in each case will be 1500l. per annum.

The Candidates selected will be required to enter on their duties on OCTOBER 3 NEXT.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, accompanied by six copies of Testimonials, should be sent, not later than AUGUST 1, 1904.

GEO. H. MOXLEY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.

CHAIR of ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

The COUNCIL invites applications for a CHAIR of ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. The stipend offered is 1,000l. per annum, and the Professor will be at liberty to undertake a certain amount of consulting work.

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The Council is anxious to secure a Professor who has had practical experience in his profession, and in the administration of work of some magnitude, and who at the same time is specially interested in the education of Engineers.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, accompanied by such evidence as to qualifications for the post as a Candidate may think desirable, should be sent not later than AUGUST 1, 1904.

GEO. H. MOXLEY, Secretary.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(University of London.)

LECTURESHIP ON PHYSICS.

The COLLEGE BOARD is about to appoint a LECTURER on PHYSICS. The Lecturer must be qualified for recognition as a Teacher of Physics by the University of London.

Applications to be sent to the Warden not later than JULY 9.

MUNRO SCOTT, Warden.

THE DURHAM COLLEGE of SCIENCE,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

PHILOSOPHY AND CLASSICS.

The COUNCIL invite applications for the LECTURESHIP in PHILOSOPHY and CLASSICS for NEXT SESSION, 1904-5. Fee 1500l.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom ten copies of Applications and Testimonials must be sent not later than JULY 9, 1904.

F. H. PRUEN, Secretary.

COUNTY BOROUGH of SALFORD.

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The EDUCATION COMMITTEE invite applications for the following appointments in connection with the opening of a New Department in Secondary School Work, viz.—

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Forms of Application may be obtained from Mr. O. DUBIE, Director of Education, Education Office Chapel Street, Salford, to whom the Forms must be returned not later than THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1904.

L. C. EVANS, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Salford, June 21, 1904.

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UNIVERSITY of ST. ANDREWS.

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DIVINITY AND CHURCH HISTORY.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM AND HEBREW.

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FACULTIES OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

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The persons appointed to the above Examinerships will hold Office for a period of Three Years, from January 1, 1905.

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The person appointed to the last-mentioned Examinership will hold Office for One Year, from January 1, 1905, and will act as a Representative of the University on the Joint Board of Examiners.

Applications, with eighteen copies of Testimonials, must be lodged on or before SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904, with the Undersigned.

ANDREW HENNETT, Secretary and Registrar.
The University, St. Andrews, June 14, 1904.

COUNTY BOROUGH of WEST HAM.

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The COUNCIL invite applications for the following vacant post on the Teaching Staff of the Institute:—

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Candidates must have read the circular giving particulars of the post, which can be obtained on sending a fully addressed foolscap envelope to the Principal, Municipal Technical Institute, Romford Road, West Ham, E.

All applications must be lodged with the Principal before noon, JULY 7, 1904.

By Order of the Council.
FRED R. HILLERY, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, West Ham, E., June 21, 1904.

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MESSRS. METHUEN beg to announce that they have in preparation, and will publish shortly, editions in exact photographic facsimile of the four Folios of Shakespeare's Plays printed during the Seventeenth Century, by a process which is entirely faithful, and has the great advantage of preserving the legibility and other characteristics of printing from type. The FOURTH FOLIO will be published first, and will be ready in SEPTEMBER.

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The ungrudging recognition of its merits now accorded to the First Folio has to some extent been won at the expense of its successors; but the secret of its superiority was by no means instantly found out by the earliest Shakespeare editors. It is reasonable to believe that the copy of Shakespeare which any early student of him owned was mostly that which was the newest on the market when he became a book-buyer. It was in a copy of the Second Folio (repurchased by George III. and still at Windsor Castle) that Shakespeare became the constant companion of Charles I., and it may be guessed that this (to which he had contributed additional verses) was also the edition which Milton possessed. When the Third Folio came out the Bodleian Library disposed of its copy of the First, and, indeed, in the addition of 'Pericles' and the six pseudo-Shakespearian Plays there was to be found what may well have seemed a solid reason why this issue should supersede the earlier ones. The Fourth Folio also possesses these Plays, and was presumably that in which Shakespeare was read at the end of the seventeenth century, and so has to be reckoned with in connexion with the controversies of the day as to his merits. In the preface to his Shakespeare of 1709 (the first eighteenth-century edition) Rowe declared that his text was based on a comparison of the previous editions, and thus both as part of the materials which the first emenders had before them, and also for the evidence they offer of changes in spelling and punctuation, the three later Folios are indispensable links in the chain of the formation of Shakespeare's text, and no library of reference for students of English literature can be complete without them.

These three indispensable books, however, are by no means easy to procure; they have never previously been reproduced in facsimile, and fairly good copies of the Fourth Folio sold in 1903 for prices ranging from 100*l.* to over 140*l.* The earlier editions are more than proportionately dearer, the First Folio having twice recently been sold for over 1,700*l.* A fine set of the four editions cannot now be bought for less than 2,500*l.*, and even for a poor set 1,000*l.* would be a low price. The Shakespeare Quartos have all been reproduced in facsimile, and only a set of the Folios is wanted to bring a complete Series of editions of Shakespeare within the reach of a moderate purse. MESSRS. METHUEN, therefore, believe that in reprinting these Folios in exact facsimile they will meet the wishes of a large number of lovers and students of Shakespeare in all parts of the world. The Droeshout portrait is in each Folio.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GLEIG'S REMINISCENCES OF WELLINGTON	805
BAIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY	806
LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE	807
ROME IN IRELAND	808
THE HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA	809
NEW NOVELS (Fort Amity; Nature's Comedian; Wrong Side Out; Brothers; The Apprentice; Coming Home to Roost; Joshua Newings; Lychgate Hall; The Fool-Killer; The Byways of Braith; A Prince of Cornwall; Le Village Emervellie)	810-812
NAPOLEONIC LITERATURE	812
SCOTCH BOOKS	813
SPORTS AND PASTIMES	815
TWO YEAR BOOKS	815
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (A Russo-Chinese Empire; The Pan-Germanic Doctrine; Harry Furness at Home; Early Associations of Archbishop Temple; The Jewish Encyclopedia; Printers' Pie, 1904; C'est Servi; Le Choix de la Vie; Gutzkow et la Jeune Allemagne)	816-817
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	815
WHITFIELD GARDENS; SIR HENRY WOTTON'S 'STATE OF CHRISTENDOM'; THE WEST-SAXON REGNAL PERIODS; ELKANAH SETTLE; THE INCORPORATION OF THE STATIONERS' COMPANY; SALES	818-820
LITERARY GOSSIP	820
SCIENCE—THE PENETRATION OF ARABIA; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP	822-823
FINE ARTS—CARPAX'S GALLERY; THE ROYAL EXPLORATION FUND'S EXHIBITION; THE FRENCH PRIMITIVES; SALES; GOSSIP	823-825
MUSIC—'HÉLÈNE,' 'LA NAVARRAISE,' 'RIGOLETTO,' 'THE FLYING DUTCHMAN'; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	825-826
DRAMA—'LA MONTANSIÈRE,' 'ANTOINETTE SARRIÈRE,' 'LES COTEAUX DU MÉDOC,' 'LA SORCIÈRE'; 'THE ALCESTIS' AT BIRMINGHAM; GOSSIP	826-828
MISCELLANEA—WYCLIFFE'S DOCTORATE OF DIVINITY	828

LITERATURE

Personal Reminiscences of the Duke of Wellington. By the late G. R. Gleig. Edited by his Daughter, Mary E. Gleig. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THE qualifications of the author for the treatment of his subject are of a high order. He was a divine, a soldier, a man of affairs as well as letters, and he lived for many years on terms of close friendship with the Duke of Wellington. But a generation has arisen who merely remember Macaulay's sweeping and unfair criticism on one of his works, and do not know the research and insight shown by him in his biographical studies, and the vivacity and imagination in his novels. The career and the capacity of George Robert Gleig were alike remarkable. He fought well and he wrote well, and the style of his writing is symptomatic of the nature of the man—strong and terse, with a dash of the spirit of the soldier. From the University of Glasgow Gleig went as a Snell Exhibitioner to Balliol College, but he resigned his scholarship to enter the army. He served in the Peninsular campaign of 1813-14, and was thrice wounded. It was in September, 1813, that he saw for the first time the Duke of Wellington. A movement among the French across the Bidassoa led to a change of position among the English. His regiment, the 85th, was winding its way in a long thin column, by a sort of mule track, along the side of the mountain towards the foundry of St. Antonio, when three horsemen overtook them and stopped to converse with Col. Thornton, their commanding officer.

"The Duke was then forty-six years of age; his countenance was very animated; his keen, clear, violet-coloured eyes full of intelligence. His hair was beginning to show the slightest tinge of grey, but not so much as to detract in the slightest degree from the youthfulness of his general appearance. He was dressed in a light-grey frock coat (he always wore grey when

there was a chance of active work, the colour being more conspicuous from afar than blue), a cocked hat, low in the crown, without a plume, and covered with oilskin. A pair of black leather leggings, fastened at the sides, and reaching half-way up the calf, protected his legs; and he wore a light steel-mounted sabre without any sash. He spoke kindly and cheerily to Col. Thornton about the appearance of his regiment, asked where we were going, told him we should find some traces of the recent battles as we went along, and then, getting off the track, so as not to inconvenience the line of march, trotted on."

The next time Gleig saw the Duke was at the passage of the Nive. The 85th were in line lying down behind a screen of thin underwood, and waiting till the pickets which were engaged in their immediate front should be driven in. These were falling back, and Thornton, a fiery Irishman, had just shouted, "Now, 85th, we'll give them one volley, and charge them to hell!" when a crowd of horsemen arrived in their rear, the Duke in his war dress being conspicuous among them.

"It was then that he and Soult, from opposite ridges, gazed at one another, each trying to divine his rival's object. The Duke noticed the hurried departure of one of Soult's staff-officers towards our right: in other words, the French left. He had not dismounted, though Soult did, but, turning his horse sharp round, said, in tones loud enough to be heard along our line, 'Now, lads, hold your own, for there is nothing behind you,' and dashed away at full speed, followed by his staff and escort, in the direction towards which the French mounted officer had gone."

After the Peninsular campaign Gleig served in the American War, and was again thrice wounded. He returned to Oxford in 1816, and four years later was ordained and appointed to the curacy of Westwell, in Kent. The following year the Archbishop of Canterbury presented him to the perpetual curacy of Ash in the same county. He became an occasional contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and in 1824 he began a series of papers to which Blackwood gave the name of 'The Subaltern.' It describes the adventures of the hero during service with Wellington's army, and its life and vivacity made it a great success at the time. The Duke expressed his strong approbation and admiration of it, and Gladstone, in his closing years, read it with zest at Biarritz. "The Subaltern," said the Duke,

"is all true enough. Two points which fell under my own personal view are quite so. I mean the scene in which he describes my meeting his regiment, and my rallying the army after Sir John Hope was wounded. But the Subaltern talks too much of his own personal comforts, and too little of his men; if you believed him implicitly, you would imagine that he thought of nothing but his own dinner; but this is the usual fault of journalists, who are naturally struck by what immediately concerns one's self; in fact, a subaltern in any army can in general have little else to tell. I hope, and indeed know, that the regimental officers were in general much more attentive to the comforts of their men than the Subaltern tells us; but he is a clever, observing man, and I shall inquire about him."

The Duke discovered through Croker the name of the author, and permitted the second edition to be dedicated to him. Sir Walter Scott suggested to Constable the

famous "Miscellany," which was to contain in a cheap form works on all subjects written by well-known authors, and the publisher asked Gleig to write a military life of the Duke. Gleig wrote to Wellington asking whether such a biography would be acceptable to him. The Duke promptly replied that the history of his life was the history of various military campaigns and political negotiations,

"upon which, if ever I am to be a party to communicate anything to the public, it must be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.....I don't think that anybody will be of opinion that the latter could now be published."

He added:—

"In respect to military transactions, the same objection does not exist; at least, not in the same form. I am at liberty to publish what I please, and no inconvenience to the public could result from such a publication. But if I insist upon publishing the truth regarding not only individuals but nations (and anything in the shape of history that is not the truth would be unworthy of your pen, as it would be very disagreeable to me, and would besides do me no good), I shall for the remainder of my life be engaged in controversies of a nature most unpleasant, as they will be with the wounded vanity of individuals and nations. I have, therefore, constantly declined to give any information to any historian, or authority from myself to write anything; and I confess that I should alter my course in this respect with reluctance."

The Duke refused to hand over his papers to Southey when he was engaged on the history of the war in Spain and Portugal, and also to Napier. He, however, had Napier informed, as Gleig reminds us, that any question he might wish to put *vis à vis* would be answered in the same way. Napier went to stay near Strathfieldsaye Park, and as he dined every day with the Duke he must have learnt a good deal in conversation. Gleig does not mention that the Duke handed over to Napier the whole of Joseph Bonaparte's correspondence, which had been taken in the battle of Vittoria. It was deciphered, after infinite labour, by one of the most noble of women—the historian's wife. The Duke said he never read 'The History of the War in the Peninsula'—a wise abstinence, for it might have involved him in endless controversies. But though he despised vulgar popularity, he was not callous as to the verdict of posterity. He took the greatest interest in the publication of the selection from his dispatches edited by Col. Gurwood. But only those who were on intimate terms with him, Gleig tells us, knew "with what childlike delight he read his own writings over, and how astonished he was at both their multiplicity and clearness." "I can't think," he would say, as he laid down some document more striking than others, "I can't think how I ever got time or had wit enough to write that." Lord Stanhope relates that when his Indian dispatches were published, thirty years after the events they record, he read them with much interest, and expressed his surprise to find them so good—"as good as I could write now. They show the same attention to details, to the pursuit of all the means, however small, that could promote success." The dispatches are written in clear straightforward prose, and their publication revealed the Duke as he was for the first time.

During his service in India Wellington became the close friend of Sir Thomas Monro, high in the calendar of illustrious Anglo-Indian statesmen. It was to Monro Wellington wrote, after the battle of Assaye, a letter justifying his tactics. On Gleig being asked to undertake a biography of Sir Thomas Monro, he wrote to the Duke for his consent to publish his letters to Monro. The Duke, in reply, invited him to stay at Walmer, and from that date (August, 1829) lived for many years with him on the most friendly terms. The Duke was at the time Prime Minister. He had just passed the Catholic Relief Bill, and his success in carrying the measure helped to undermine his power. He had taken a step in the Liberal direction, and the nation expected him to go further on the same path. But Sir Robert Peel would never have been able to educate him to accept Parliamentary Reform. He accepted the Catholic Relief Bill in order to spare Ireland the evils of civil war; but he refused to regard the Reform Bill as a question of immediate practical expediency. He was not a statesman, but a strong administrator, and his conservatism was the conservatism of a public servant whose life was devoted to doing what he considered best for the public weal. It was connected with sincere benevolence, a warm heart, and a high spirit. He never met in his rides and walks among the lanes near Walmer or Strathfieldsaye any poor man who claimed to have served under him without giving him a sovereign:—

"He used to laugh at himself for doing so, and acknowledged that it was ten to one against the object of his bounty deserving it, but nothing would induce him to omit the practice."

Mr. Gleig once saw a private record of his charities, which in one year reached four thousand pounds. His kindness to children is well known, and reveals the warmth of his heart. He took a cold, hard view of the world, but he was not in the least a selfish or jealous man. He said, "Napoleon was a grand *homme de guerre*, possibly the greatest that ever appeared at the head of a French army," and he quite agreed "that the Duke of Marlborough is the greatest man that ever appeared at the head of a British army." His comment on Sir John Moore is important at this time, when the publication of the diary of that noble soldier has excited so much interest. He gave Moore full credit for talent as well as bravery, "but his defect was, that he did not know what his men could do." His comment on the Archduke Charles of Austria as a military writer should be borne in mind by the military critic of the day:—

"He forgot that men are not mere machines, one as good as another, and that a plan of action which would be perfectly justifiable in an officer commanding English troops might be the reverse in one commanding Austrians or Prussians."

The Duke had not the magnetic power which caused Napoleon to be adored by his men; but Gleig tells us:—

"In the hour of danger his presence was worth the arrival of a strong reinforcement, and his cheery word and lively manner acted like a charm on the men, however hardly pressed."

He also bears witness that

"to everything which bore upon the substantial wellbeing of the troops—their clothing, provisions, supplies of blankets, and the care of the sick and wounded—he paid unremitting attention."

But the writer adds:—

"Yet he never, as far as I knew, visited the hospitals in person, and his general orders were always the reverse of complimentary."

The Duke never wished to win popularity or love; his one aim was to do his duty and make those under him do theirs. He was by no means perfect. Though commonly of calm demeanour, he had a volcanic temper, which in several instances related by the writer broke the crust of his ordinary courtesy. It was this temper which became, Gleig states, through long exercise of absolute power, intolerant of the slightest provocation, and every breach of discipline, no matter how limited its range, made him furious with the whole army:—

"Hence frequent general orders, as violent as they were essentially unjust, wherein, because of the misdeeds of a few, all who served under him were denounced—the officers as ignorant of their duty, the men as little better than a rabble. And yet the same man, who thus addressed his army while leading it from one victory to another, stated in his evidence before a Parliamentary Committee that it was the most perfect machine ever put together, and that with it he could go anywhere and do anything."

The Duke's dispatches and general orders no doubt abound with complaints of indiscipline and insubordination. To read them by themselves creates the impression that the army in the Peninsula consisted of thieves and vagabonds on the verge of mutiny. A study of the 'Correspondance de Napoléon I.', however, discloses the same bitter complaints against officers and men for acts of brigandage and pillage. It was the rugged side of Wellington's great nature which put an end to the long intimacy between him and Gleig. In 1834 Lord John Russell appointed Gleig Chaplain of Chelsea Hospital, and it must be recorded to his credit that he refused to revoke the appointment when he was attacked for making it by his own supporters and the Radical press in London. Gleig proved the wisdom of the Whig Minister's selection, and won the heart of the veterans of Chelsea by his zeal and philanthropy. Ten years later he was appointed Chaplain-General of the Forces, but the office was unfortunately abolished by the Duke. Gleig naturally opposed the measure, and the Duke resented his action in the matter. Then came the crowning offence:—

"When I proceeded to suggest a reform of the Duke of York's School and the establishment of a system of education in the army itself, I lost his favour altogether."

Six years after the death of his friend and hero, Gleig published his 'History of the Life of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, from the French of Brialmont: Emendations and Additions.' It was the most complete life till Sir Herbert Maxwell published his memoir. Brialmont's work is, however, more a history of the war than a biography. In his ninetieth year Gleig undertook the task of writing his reminiscences of the Duke, and completed a book in which he has drawn a portrait both warmly sympathetic and

strictly just. The volume also contains some interesting sketches of Peel, Croker, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Lyndhurst, and Talleyrand, which are, however, not always so accurate or so well executed. Gleig does justice to Croker; but he is eminently unfair to Lyndhurst. As the writer "could not vouch for the truth" of Mr. Martin's story, it should never have been written nor printed. It bears the stamp of improbability, and it merely revives Lord Campbell's malignant innuendo. It must be remembered that Lyndhurst obtained verdicts against those who brought the same charge against him, and gave appointments to political opponents like Macaulay and Sydney Smith. The career and character of Talleyrand have been so often discussed that there remains little new to say of them; but the portrait of the physical man in this interesting and readable volume is a triumph of realistic art. The utility of the book is seriously diminished by the want of an index.

Autobiography. By Alexander Bain. With Supplementary Chapter and Portraits. (Longmans & Co.)

THE difficult circumstances of Prof. Bain's early education having already been widely made known, the interest of his autobiography centres in what he himself calls the "stages of mental growth, under the circumstances of the time." These offer much interest, both typically and as individual variations. The account of them that is given is admirably clear and candid. Many readers will find special interest in what is said of the appalling theology to which youthful minds were in his day still subjected. From Calvinism Bain was set free by reading Channing; but, as was first revealed in the complete correspondence between Mill and Comte published in 1899, he owed his final emancipation from theology to a prolonged study of the 'Philosophie Positive.' This, however, did not make him a thoroughgoing disciple of Comte; and in what he says of personal contact with him afterwards, he displays the clearest perception of Comte's weak side:—

"I never knew or could imagine such a case of the negation of humour. His whole attitude was that of severe denunciation or self-aggrandisement, and his only smile was a grin. Of such men as Aristotle, Milton, Bishop Butler, and Wordsworth, it may be safely said that they wanted the sense of humour; but, in sheer negation, probably, they never approached to Auguste Comte."

Bain's known or inferred attitude to theology long retarded his academical career. The study of Comte by a small club

"had to be kept in great measure secret, although it was impossible to avoid giving indications that in those days were calculated to bring the individual student into trouble."

This was about 1843, the date of publication of Mill's 'Logic,' which was also made a subject of study by the society. Blackie's words on a sketch by Bain of a new system of the sciences were, "My whole soul revolts at this classification." On an application, at a later period, for a chair at St. Andrews, John Hunter, "an able and liberal-minded man, a member of the Free Church, and well read in a certain

portion of German philosophy.....very soon gave me his opinion, in the expression that he considered my philosophy to be desolating."

A memorial was drawn up at Aberdeen by the academical and orthodox opposition, "using as an argument that they ought not tamely to sit and see an infidel appointed to a chair." Bain had before this received a hint, or, rather, it had been pretty broadly stated,

"that, if I wished to aspire to a Moral Philosophy Chair in Scotland, I should become a licentiate of the Church, as there would be the greatest jealousy on the part of the Church of an appointment being given to any one not so qualified."

In fact, if the Aberdeen appointment had rested with the academical authorities, instead of with the Home Office, it would never have been conferred on a "Westminster Reviewer," as Bain was styled in one protest, upon which Sir G. C. Lewis (then Home Secretary) and Mill "naturally exchanged some good-humoured chaff."

The mental history disclosed proves, as we might expect, that the aptitude for psychological science soon showed itself. Bain tells us that in early days he "cared only for science," especially mathematics. His premature bent for analysis, as he confesses, appeared in his attacks on literary problems for which his familiarity with literature itself was insufficient. Among the books he read, "Boswell's 'Johnson' took an amazing hold on me. Johnson's dicta were thoroughly to my liking." In his eighteenth year the place of mathematics was taken by "mental study." "Long before this date, I had the habit of frequently watching my trains of thought, and trying to assign the links of connexion in the mind subjectively." At the age of nineteen

"the study of the mind had become with me incessant and over-mastering. I was perpetually striking out new thoughts that for the moment seemed all-important; and the habit of continued self-observation with a view to ascertaining the laws of mental successions was now established for good, and has remained through life."

Before the appearance of Mill's 'Logic' he had already begun to theorize both on the syllogism and induction. He was asked by Mill to revise the MS., and his scientific studies were of value in enabling him to suggest examples. Later, also, he was able to make some corrections and advances on Mill, as is recognized by special students. Here, however, Mill supplied the starting-point. Bain's originality was primarily in psychology. The claim he makes for himself, among other psychological writers, that "some of our stones may be found to fit into the structures of our successors," will hardly be falsified by the event. Indeed, it may be said to have been already made good.

The glimpses we get of the eminent men with whom Bain came into contact are sometimes rather tantalizing. Of De Quincey, whom he saw when staying with Prof. Nichol, of Glasgow, we read:—

"It was a winter day, and he had been shown into the drawing-room, which was only pipe-heated. On Nichol fetching him into the snug parlour where we had breakfasted, his first remark was that the fine drawing-room was a palace of ice. This he said in a deep, hollow tone of voice, not devoid of music."

An incident that occurred when Bain was taken by Grote to luncheon at Trinity Lodge with Whewell is thus described:—

"During luncheon, Adam Sedgwick, the old geologist, came in in a state of great excitement, and addressed Whewell to this effect: 'Well, Master, what do you think I've been doing all the morning? Reading Darwin's new book on the "Origin of Species," that has just come into my hands.' He thereupon indulged in a vehement diatribe against Darwin—in which Whewell concurred—for setting aside the Creator in accounting for the Universe."

The references to things said are usually briefer than this. Of Mill and Grote, of course, we hear much. A passage from a letter of Grote in 1855 is worth quoting. The reaction against political idealism was then showing itself in public admiration of Napoleon III. and the Second Empire:—

"I am consoled for having turned sixty years of age last November when I see the accursed state of public opinion in which my old age is destined to move. Very luckily, my interest in science remains unchanged and unabated; as for the hope of ethical or political amelioration, the sooner I can root that out, the more comfortable I shall feel."

"In point of fact, however," as Bain adds, "Grote saw the ruin of Napoleonism at Sedan, and died shortly after the *émeute* that led to the destruction of the Tuileries and the Hôtel de Ville."

While Bain himself, as is well known, was a most benevolent and public-spirited man, his philosophy was as little as possible "touched with emotion." Some readers, indeed, get from it the impression of a series of arid dogmas. To complaints on this ground the true answer is that his distinctive line was scientific. He had, in reality, no rounded metaphysical system; the points on which he was most confident were special points. He had also a clear enough perception of the limitations of science and of psychological analysis. Take, for example, the criticism he passes on Darwin's endeavour "to account for the characteristic movements of the eyes and mouth in expressing emotional states." This, he says,

"is one of those problems of beginnings that we are never likely to solve. What Darwin endeavours to account for, in the characteristic movements and attitudes of the face, must be simply assumed, its origin being beyond our power to reach."

Similarly, in discussing his own method of analysis applied to the arts, he allows that there is an

"inexplicable residue of the æsthetic pleasure which analysis may approach but cannot always conquer. The so-called theme of a musical performance, the characteristic stroke of melody or of harmony making up the unit of the work, is an ultimate and irreducible effect."

In any review of Bain's life his connexion with *Mind* must be at least mentioned. He was virtually the founder of the first English philosophical journal; it was his aid that enabled it to continue for the first sixteen years; and its aim, as was observed by Croom Robertson in a valedictory note to the first series, was not to get the doctrines of a school advocated, but to offer an opening for the expression of every type of philosophical thinking. To a discussion on Free Will, in which Bain took

part, W. G. Ward, for example, contributed. His contribution of April, 1880, Bain notes with a touch of humour,

"was his last appearance on the subject, and he received a hint from the English Roman Catholic bishops as to the impropriety of his appearing in the columns of such an objectionable periodical."

To the autobiography is appended a supplementary chapter by Prof. W. L. Davidson, giving a short account of the years from 1890 to 1903. One utterance belonging to these later years has already been quoted in the press, but will bear repeating:—

"Of all the sciences I have had to study in the course of my life, none has given me a greater degree of intellectual satisfaction than astronomy. It may well be called the noblest of the sciences."

The Letters of Horace Walpole. Edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. Vols. V.—VIII. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE second instalment of the Clarendon Press 'Walpole' confirms by its excellences our favourable impression of the first. The annotation is brief, succinct, and never obtrudes upon the reader, but merely offers itself courteously as a guide—a guide which is indispensable in following the amazing mass of Walpole's correspondence, and identifying the astonishing number of persons on parade in his pages. Mrs. Toynbee's notes are modest finger-posts, no more; and we have, in addition, Walpole's own comments, which with the utmost self-consciousness he systematically appended. It must occasionally pass the wit of man to unravel some of Walpole's more recondite and personal allusions, for at this distance of time no one can recapture the private life of one who died more than a century ago. But, so far as the references to people go, Mrs. Toynbee and Walpole himself suffice as cicerones. We are bowed into the company of the eighteenth century with elegance and ease, and a perusal of these 'Letters' for any length of time puts one, so to speak, on terms with the people of the period. One begins to think in eighteenth-century fashion, to look out of eighteenth-century eyes, to nod to my lord this and my lady that familiarly, and above all to prick one's ears up for gossip. These volumes cover the period from 1760 to 1774, and include 818 letters, which occupy eighteen hundred pages: figures which give some idea of the magnitude of the task undertaken by the editor. For all this mass of material must be sorted, compared with the original text when it exists, revised at any rate (for passages have in many cases been reinstated), redated throughout, and carefully gleaned for explanations. To annotate Walpole, even with his assistance, is a formidable business. The eight volumes now issued include a hundred letters more than Cunningham's edition to the same point of time. We are glad to notice that the rate of issue, on which we commented last February, has been materially quickened, for these volumes were not promised till November, and now Mrs. Toynbee hopes to have the remaining volumes ready by next spring.

In the present instalment Walpole passes

from his forty-third to his fifty-seventh year. He had been several times in Parliament, and had grown tired of it. He had no real part nor lot in politics. He had also by this time discovered his true profession, which was that of a dilettante. In his own 'Short Notes of my Life' he confines himself virtually to chronicling his literary and artistic career. In 1760 he began the lives of English artists; he "wrote a mock sermon to dissuade Lady Mary Coke from going to the king's birthday, as she had lately been ill"; he "wrote an epigram on the Duchess of Grafton going abroad." And all this is set down gravely as worthy of record. In 1764 he was writing the 'Castle of Otranto.' In 1768 he published 'Historic Doubts.' His 'Memoirs' were completed in 1771.

This period, then, was an industrious time of his life, occupied with serious literary work and excursions into politics, and crowned by the prime of his powers. His correspondents had increased, but though he wrote oftener and at greater length, he wrote as elegant and foppish English as before. He had not yet fallen back upon himself as the polite letter-writer. That was to come; but he was on the way to that fate, and may have guessed it. Nor was he yet the civil and sarcastic correspondent of distant ladies; but he was moving that way also.

As in the earlier volumes, Sir Horace Mann bulks largest in the correspondence; but others to whom Walpole continued to write regularly were George Montagu, until they drifted apart, and his cousin Conway. He wrote a good deal to Lord Hertford also, and the Rev. William Cole was privileged to hear from him often. Among women it is chiefly the Lady Mary Coke who is singled out for the compliment.

Walpole was careful to adapt himself to his correspondent. He was not always Horace Walpole, *à la mode*. He had as many manners as he had styles of address. He was master of that petty etiquette, and thus he would write "Sir," or "My good Sir," "My dear Lord," or "Dearest Harry," according to the temper of his friendship or the provocation of the occasion. To Lord Hertford, who was invariably "My dear Lord," he pens letters gravely dealing with weighty affairs. They but touch the lighter side of politics; they concern Wilkes and Parliamentary themes, and one cannot but think that it was only the sense of his fine style that enabled Walpole to go through with it. To Mann, on the other hand, he is the elegant man of affairs, charged with pleasant by-the-ways in recording life in London. Mann, being in Italy, must have relished that record. "My letter is a perfect diary," says Walpole; and so it was, and undoubtedly enlivened and edified his expatriated friend. To Conway, his intimate, he shows yet another spirit, being a most charming and affectionate friend, who was a conduit of all witty gossip. He exchanged small-talk with "dear Harry" with delightful insouciance and a pretty malice. "Poor Lady Gower," he writes to Montagu, "is dead this morning of a fever in her lying-in. I believe the Bedfords are very sorry—for there is a new opera this evening." It is very characteristic, and the trick meets

you on every page. Perhaps it palls if one reads too much at a time; but to receive such letters must have been an intermittent entertainment.

Walpole, however, was no mere amateur. His professed literary work was undoubtedly inferior to his letters; but his letters are literature, and in them are embodied qualities of the highest. There is the famous account of his interview with Hogarth, from which we get a clearer view of Hogarth than from a dozen lives. Hogarth was painting Fox, and had promised "to make as good a picture as Vandyke or Rubens could. I was silent. 'Why now,' said he, 'you think this very vain; but why should one not speak truth?' This truth was uttered in the face of his own Sigismunda, which is exactly a maudlin whore, tearing off the trinkets that her keeper had given her to fling at his head."

The conversation turned to Walpole's projected 'History of English Artists,' and this follows:—

"H. I wish you would let me correct it—besides, I am writing something of the same kind myself; I should be sorry we should clash."

"W. I believe it is not much known what my work is; very few persons have seen it."

"H. Why, it is a critical history of painting, is not it?"

"W. No, it is an antiquarian history of it in England....."

"H. Oh! if it is an antiquarian work, we shall not clash. Mine is a critical work; I don't know whether I shall ever publish it—it is rather an apology for painters. I think it owing to the good sense of the English that they have not painted better."

"W. My dear Mr. Hogarth, I must take my leave of you, you grow too wild—and I left him. If I had stayed, there remained nothing but for him to bite me.....I had consecrated a line to his genius (I mean, for wit) in my Preface; I shall not erase it; but I hope nobody will ask me if he is not mad."

This amusing and caustic wit had, however, another side to him. He maintained a correspondence with Mr. Cole, in which he was always the cultured aristocrat condescending to a lower level. Compare with this tone his attitude to Lord Bute, then in power. He had sent a presentation copy of one of his books, which his lordship had acknowledged in the third person very civilly. That called forth an elaborate letter to Bute, in which Walpole says:—

"I had already, my lord, detained you too long by sending you a book, which I could not flatter myself you would turn over in such a season of business: by the manner in which you have considered it, you have shown me that your very minutes of amusement you try to turn to the advantage of your country."

This is almost grovelling.

"But, my lord, if his Majesty was pleased to command such a work on so laudable an idea as your lordship's.....From me, my lord, permit me to say, these are not words of course or of compliment, this is not the language of flattery; your lordship knows I have no views, perhaps knows that, insignificant as it is, my praise is never detached from my esteem; and when you have raised, as I trust you will, real monuments of glory, the most contemptible characters in the inscription dedicated by your country may not be the testimony of, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant."

Surely obsequiousness was never so elegantly couched. One wonders if Walpole

kept this letter, and one would have liked to read his frank opinions on Bute written that same day to, say, George Montagu or "dearest Harry." Here is one little touch more, which helps his own portrait:—

"Pray, in the first person's pocket that is returning, send me a little box of pastils, such as they burn in churches; the very best you can get. I have a few left, black and in a pyramidal form, that are delicious."

But it is not on this Walpole that we like to dwell, but rather on the literary dandy, whose quips and mots and elegant witticisms, whose sentiment even, breathe through innumerable letters. Take his correspondence with Lady Mary Coke. It is playful, it is facetious, it is dainty, it is light as air; but it is charming. There has been no other writer who has been able to give just that graceful turn to his compliments. He writes from Newmarket an epistle that is a love-letter such as the Lady Mary certainly never received from a real lover. He laments that there is no poet to couple the name of Lady Mary with the triumphs of the age, and, alas! he is not a poet:—

"Shall we suffer posterity to imagine that we have shed all this blood to engross the pitiful Continent of America? Did General Clive drop from Heaven only to get half as much as Wortley Montagu? Yet this they may suppose, unless we immediately set about to inform them in authentic verse that your eyes and half a dozen other pairs lighted up all this blaze of glory. I will take my death your Ladyship was one of the first admirers of Mr. Pitt, and all the world knows that his eloquence gave this spirit to our arms."

It is well to leave him on this note, for it is this that was the key to his reputation while he lived, and the spirit of it prevails still against the canker of time.

A pleasing feature of this handsome edition is the series of portraits which aptly illustrate the text. There is one of Lady Mary, and there is a reproduction of the famous Nelly O'Brien by Reynolds. So far there has not been included a picture of Carr, Lord Hervey, whom contemporary suggestion made the father of Horace Walpole. It would be interesting to see it here. Perhaps it will follow in one of the succeeding volumes, for surely Horace's elegant wit had no relation to bluff Sir Robert.

Rome in Ireland. By M. J. F. McCarthy. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

A THIRD time Mr. McCarthy returns to the charge, and gives us, with some interesting connecting links, reprints of the public lectures he has delivered to various Protestant audiences on the defects of his own creed. He tells us not unfrequently that he still remains a devout Catholic, but it is hard to understand why; for we hear not a word in the whole book concerning the merits, but on every page of the defects, of that creed. If the whole clergy that interpret and administer a spiritual system are selfish and tyrannous, how is the unfortunate layman to help himself? how can he penetrate through this obstacle to the pure truth behind? On the other hand, such are the sweet reasonableness, the courtesy, the broadness of mind, of the northern Presby-

terians, that we cannot but anticipate Mr. McCarthy's proximate conversion to that form of faith. Did they not go so far as to put him, a Roman Catholic, into one of their pulpits, whence he delivered his lecture, supported by the elders of the Church! We hope that if Mr. McCarthy ever competes for a salaried post against a Presbyterian candidate he will not be rudely disillusioned. He is, however, the last man to feel any preliminary misgivings; though he confesses to some slight nervousness before his first public lecture, he tells us that now he has attained to a state beyond perfection. He never speaks without having something new to say (though he often repeats his lectures!); his style is so clear that in a few seconds everybody knows what he thinks; he so modulates his voice that the most distant of the dense crowd which throngs to hear him can follow him perfectly, &c. Had Disraeli known him he would have modified his epigram on Greville, whom he pronounced the vainest man he ever met, "and yet I have read Cicero, and known Bulwer Lytton."

But after all, what matter about the man, if his message be really important? He keeps maintaining that the Church of Rome is sucking the life-blood out of Ireland, and that until men shake off this spiritual oppression, no progress is possible. Within the last forty years the lay population of Ireland has diminished 27 per cent; the Roman Catholic clergy, monks, and nuns have increased 137 per cent. In the lecture entitled 'Further Contrasts' he gives (as he did in his 'Priests and People') detailed figures, which prove his statement up to the hilt.

But this is not all. He maintains that spiritual slavery, ignorance, idleness, prevail in proportion as the clergy preponderate in numbers and in wealth. The facts are very clear, and have not been disputed by the Catholic clergy. They affect to treat Mr. McCarthy with silent contempt, and think it enough to prevent Irish newspapers from advertising and reviewing his books. Nevertheless in the long run he must be answered. If we can judge from the onslaughts made on Sir Horace Plunkett, not for preaching, but for hinting at the same conclusions, the answers will be mere *argumenta ad verecundiam*. Unless something better can be produced, it seems to us that Mr. McCarthy justifies not only the policy of Henry VIII. but also that of M. Combes in France; nay, even the watchword of Voltaire—*Écrasez l'infame!*

But we cannot think that our author, however competent to compile tables, however fearless in open denunciation of sacerdotalism, is at all qualified to reason philosophically on questions of religion and of race. He seems to think that if North-East and South-West Ireland exchanged creeds, the people would forthwith exchange characters. Belfast would become idle, thriftless, priest-ridden; Limerick diligent and prosperous. Is any such thing likely? and is it not rather race that has determined the creed as well as the character of both? The Celtic, and still more the pre-Celtic, population of Ireland are not Democrats, least of all in creed. The Anglo-Irish and Scotch-Irish, so far as they are Lowland Scotch, are of another type,

which leads them to the intelligent pursuit of material comfort, with but little taste for religion. Creed rather manifests than produces this contrast.

Such considerations are beyond Mr. McCarthy's horizon. He has read and reflected but little. His sketch of Irish history in one of the lectures before us is crude beyond description. If he desired to see the ultra-English view of the question properly stated and argued, he should buy and read Dr. T. Dunbar Ingram's 'Critical Examination; or, Replacement of the False by the True in Irish History.' In this able and unduly neglected work he will find all the arguments he wants put with clearness and learning, as well as with all the violence he can desire. Froude's Irish book is tame and judicial in comparison. Mr. McCarthy is equally unsatisfactory regarding Irish education. He thinks that he and his books were the obstacle which deterred Mr. Balfour from proposing an endowment for Catholic higher education this very year. Nor does he shrink from attributing to the Prime Minister secret negotiations with the so-called Hierarchy. But so little does he know about his subject that he imagines the efforts of the Intermediate Board of Education to establish inspection of schools besides the present examinations are a device of the Catholic party on the Board. The real facts are that monks and nuns have always resisted inspection vehemently, and it was only after much trouble that even a temporary system of inspection was carried, despite difficulties made both by the schoolmasters and by the Government. It is also fair to add that when, once established, the inspectors (most of them English) set to work, they were cordially received and appreciated, even by the convent schools. Mr. McCarthy might easily have informed himself of these facts, but they would not have harmonized with the rest of his book.

His narrowness and his special pleading, however, tend to make a strong, though unpleasant impression on the reader. The book is a "cohesive entity," to use his own grotesque phrase. And on one point he corroborates strongly the main thesis of Sir Horace Plunkett's book—the lack of character shown by the Irish in the struggle for life. Whether it be the result of religion, or of race, or both, the great Irish difficulty is the want of strength and of honesty of purpose in public opinion. Not only is the truth almost always unpopular, and its declaration resented, but falsehoods, known to be such, are kept current, and repeated with a leer or a wink. Here is an excellent page of observations:—

"I do not yield in my love for Ireland to the loudest of Ireland's flatterers, but I make no secret of the fact that the generous impulses upon which we found our laudation of the Irish character are to be discovered amongst the most primitive [i.e., uncivilized] races. The most noticeable is a tendency to adore and reverence, where adoration and reverence are not demanded by the circumstances. That is our faculty of faith, as we call it. We display a hypersensitiveness to criticism, and an unwillingness to improve. That is our national pride, we are told.....I cannot regard the perpetuation of the sum-total of our most amiable qualities as an achievement worth aiming at. It is the development of mind-power that is

required in Ireland, not the cultivation of childish racial proclivities and useless talents. It is because the theocracy look upon mind-power or free-thought as a disease to be stamped out that we Catholics continue to deteriorate. I have been listening to laudations of our Irish character from altars and platforms ever since I was born. I find that such procedure has plainly resulted in prosperity and power for the sacerdotal class and in continued stagnation of the general body-politic."

We were surprised to find that one congenial topic was omitted from the book—we mean the alleged alliance between the publican and the priest. But we have every confidence that Mr. McCarthy will not relapse into silence, and that he will scrutinize the efforts of the clergy to induce temperance in their flocks in every sense, not merely in the relations of sex. If he will but continue to improve his temper and his style, and will have his proofs read and corrected by an independent critic, we cannot doubt that he will ultimately command the serious attention of the British nation. Whether the priests will ever allow him a hearing in Catholic Ireland is more than doubtful.

A History of South Africa. By H. A. Bryden. (Sands.)

Old Cape Colony. By Mrs. A. F. Trotter. (Constable & Co.)

AMONG the many books that have been published about South Africa during the last few years there was still room for such a modest and readable compendium of its history as Mr. Bryden has given us. The monumental work of Dr. Theal—to which, with all its prejudice, every future student of South African history must acknowledge his indebtedness—is too lengthy and expensive for the general reader. Mr. Bryden, without pretending to any original research, has given in popular form and agreeable style a short account of the history of South Africa from the Dutch settlement of 1652 down to the close of the recent war. His narrative is substantially accurate in detail and sound in plan. Mr. Bryden, as his sporting books have already shown us, knows South Africa well, and his intimate acquaintance with the country and its inhabitants has stood him in good stead. History is seldom good which is based merely on other people's books about a country which one does not know personally, and this is particularly true of South Africa, where all the local conditions are so very different from our own. We can understand most of the qualities of the Boer character by the help of analogy with the Ironsides of Cromwell in one aspect and with the Jews of the Old Testament in another. But only one who has travelled much in South Africa can rightly understand one of the dominant features of the Afrikaner mind:—

"During a century and a half, cut off from contact with Europe by his very poverty and remoteness, the Dutch Afrikaner had been gradually acquiring a regard and affection for his new land, which, after the lapse of yet another hundred years, has attained an almost overpowering strength, a strength comparable only with the passionate regard of the Irish Celt for his wet bog-lands and mist-clad mountains. Few Englishmen, indeed, can rightly gauge the breadth and depth of the Boer's regard for his African home."

Mr. Bryden appreciates the character of the Boer, alike in its strength and its weakness. He is keenly alive to the picturesque features of the early history of South Africa under British rule, when the Boer, in his sullen distaste for the restraints of civilization, was gradually driving back the fringe of savagery, and thus was himself proving an efficient pioneer of that very civilization which he feared and disliked. In the baldest narrative this period must be full of purple patches, and Mr. Bryden has made the most of the heroic story which he has to tell. We are specially grateful to him for rescuing from the oblivion in which most historians have left it the little story of the seventeen Englishmen who sallied out from Port Natal, when the news came of Dingaan's massacre of Piet Retief and his countrymen, to avenge the slaughtered Boers. They had with them only fifteen hundred natives, of whom but four hundred carried muskets, yet they did not hesitate to cross the Tugela and assail Dingaan at the head of his picked troops, numbering about ten thousand. "The battle that ensued," says Mr. Bryden,

"was one of the bloodiest and most determined ever fought in South Africa. The Englishmen, seventeen in all, were men of many vocations and not entirely blameless lives. Some were Zulu traders and hunters, who lived with beives of native wives; some were broken men; some were retired or runaway sailors; at least one was a deserter from an English regiment. Yet, upon that 17th April, 1838, one and all proved worthy of the blood from which they sprang, and fought like paladins. Their Zulu supporters backed them nobly in the unequal struggle. Rolling back charge after charge of Dingaan's host, the little English force inflicted and suffered tremendous losses as it stood at bay. At length, after superhuman exertions, the Zulus swept over and overwhelmed them. Of the Englishmen fourteen out of seventeen lay dead upon the field; among them their three principal leaders—Robert Biggar, John Cane, and John Stubbs. Of their devoted Zulus more than a thousand perished with them. Of Dingaan's men not less than 3,000 had been slain before the white men were overwhelmed. They lay in heaps in front of the English position."

A gallant deed like this—prompted by the sheer instinct of racial unity which obtains between white men of all nationalities in the face of a coloured foe—deserves to be recalled in common histories, in preference to the painful stories of Slachtersnek and Majuba and the like which have so long served to foment disunion between the two great white races of South Africa. Mr. Bryden's narrative of the war is scrupulously fair to the gallantry and determination of the Boers. His excellent little book deserves to be read in schools throughout South Africa, and can be heartily recommended to readers in this country.

If walls had tongues what stories an old house could tell of the past generations! Some of our modern students of the occult are of opinion that an "aura" of past actions does in fact cling to the rooms in which they have occurred, and that a sufficiently sensitive clairvoyant can truthfully recall events which may have occurred a century before by giving himself up to these influences—local colour in the deepest sense. The historian, with perhaps less picturesqueness, but with more assurance, can similarly educe an account of vanished

times from the memories that gather about ancient buildings. Mrs. Trotter, who has long made a hobby of studying the old houses of Cape Colony, has written a very agreeable and instructive book, in which the fruit of these researches is presented to the reader. Her book, she says, "is the outcome of work begun entirely for my own pleasure, wherein I collected all the things about the Colony which interested me personally. These were, the history of the oldest farms, and the earliest settlers, Governors, and Company's men who assisted in naming the country, in drawing up its first laws, and in building its gabled houses."

The earliest permanent records which European visitors left at the Cape seem to have been the "post-office stones" under which passing ships left their letters for the next comer, homeward bound, to collect and carry back to Europe. Several of these stones, engraved with the names of the ships and the dates of their arrival, have been disinterred in the course of excavation for the foundations of new buildings; one is placed over the entrance to the General Post Office in Cape Town, another is to be seen in the Museum. It was not until 1652—more than a century and a half after the Cape had been discovered by white men—that the first attempt to construct permanent residences was made. Van Riebeeck, who laid out Cape Town in a humble way on the striking and sheltered site which it still occupies at the foot of Table Mountain, had no intention of living longer than he could help in the wretched hovels which at first sheltered his followers:—

"The first act was to dig foundations for a wooden fort; the second was characteristically Dutch; they made a canal with sluices, with which a moat round the fort could be filled; the third was to begin the kitchen garden which was before long to be an important influence in the history of the world."

No actual remains of these works are to be traced—the fort has long disappeared, and the canal is now Adderley Street—but the garden laid the foundation of the Cape's prosperity. The original intention of the Dutch settlement was that it should be a half-way house on the way to the Indies, where the Dutch vessels—slow sailors, like all their broad-bottomed sisters—should replenish their supplies of fresh meat and vegetables, and so contend with the scurvy which was the greatest plague of the seventeenth-century mariner. The extraordinary success of the garden, in which every kind of fruit grew with abundance and ease, showed that South Africa might be made something more than a mere port of call, and led to the gradual development of agricultural colonization. Traces of the early settlers are still to be found all round Cape Town; Rhodes's beautiful house at Groote Schuur recalls, by its name, the "great barn" in which the Company stored its corn, and of which some remains were found in digging the foundations for the new house after the recent fire. Mrs. Trotter has traced the gradual outspread of the colony as it is still marked by the ancient houses, built on the homely Dutch model with such improvements—chief among them the famous "stoep," or verandah—as the climate demanded. Her desultory and delightful book recalls much that is of

interest with regard to the early years of the Dutch colony, under Van der Stel and his successors. The numerous and pleasing illustrations help us to realize those old times.

NEW NOVELS.

Fort Amity. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. (Murray.)

MR. COUCH gallantly maintains the flag of adventurous fiction, first hoisted in modern days by Scott, borne high for a couple of generations by him and his various successors, for a time eclipsed towards 1850 and onwards by the novel of common life—including the police court—and revived in our own days mainly by Stevenson. Since Stevenson died he has been, perhaps, the most able exponent of this school—at any rate, the one whom persons of wholesome tastes and a tincture of education can read with most pleasure. Yet somehow his books nearly always leave the impression that he has not yet wholly "found himself." His construction, or what in a picture would be called composition, is apt to want balance, though the details are admirably painted. The practice of introducing an historical personage at the beginning of the story, and then leaving him entirely out of it till the very end, when he becomes prominent again without having in any way contributed to the progress of the narrative, produces an unpleasantly patchy effect. Of course it may have an educational value if, as it should in the present case, it sets readers looking him up in the usual sources of information; but that, we submit, is not the function of a novel, and if it were it could be more artistically performed. Why should not the story have centred round the historical Richard Montgomery instead of the fictitious John à Clevee? (Any relation, by the way, to the unlucky Walter of the same unusual name, who was the unheroic hero of a striking study in a recent volume by Mr. Couch?) Montgomery's career was romantic enough in all conscience, and would have afforded, no doubt, equal opportunity for all the Red Indian and canoe business which Mr. Couch handles so charmingly, or for the fighting which he describes as well as it could be done. Montgomery, too, one would think, must have gone through a crisis of conscience beside which poor John's scruples as to the dispatch which he had unwittingly intercepted would seem a very simple "problem." As it is, Richard serves, no doubt, as something of a foil to John, when one thinks them both out; but this aspect will, we fear, be too subtle for the average reader, who likes to have his psychology no doubt, but with the *i's* dotted and the *e's* crossed. We have already (to deal with another point) hinted that Mr. Couch is of the school of Stevenson. That is all very well; but he is old enough, and we believe strong enough, to stand alone. Now Sergeant Barbour is not Alan Breck, and consequently should not begin his remarks with the word "and." As another and far more estimable person in the story observes, "Verbum sapienti satis." One other little matter and we have done. We doubt if à Clive is a possible French name; if it existed it would be to be looked for rather

in Périgord than in Quercy, and there the preposition would be blended with the body of the word, as in the English "At-" names. Nor is Quercy so very far from Béarn, as, indeed, the people of Cahors found out on one famous occasion; so there would be nothing strange in a man from that province finding himself in the Béarnais regiment.

Nature's Comedian. By W. E. Norris. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. NORRIS converses very agreeably with his readers about society and the stage. Of his three principal ladies one is a young girl, a pleasing character; another is an older young lady, a modern product exceedingly well represented; and the third is a stage lady rather the worse for wear and of a conventional type. The older young lady, who takes up the hero, plucks him away from the theatre and runs him for Parliament, and drops him when he turns out a failure, is the best character in the book. The hero does not succeed in holding the reader's interest. His good looks, his good birth, his cleverness, his versatility, and his charming manners are all worth nothing to the other people in the book, and frankly we can only agree with them. But that does not make the stuff for a romance. Why could not one, at least, of the ladies have loved him desperately through thick and thin? Then perhaps one could have found a tear or a smile for him or one of them; but as things are, one can only admit with readiness that the whole story is very like life and very uninteresting, and feel some not very keen regret that Mr. Norris could find no better use for his hero than to kill him in a brave attempt at a rescue in a fire.

Wrong Side Out. By W. Clark Russell. (Chatto & Windus.)

WHEN we open a novel by Mr. Clark Russell, the main matter about which we are curious is how he is going to get his people on shipboard. After that is accomplished we know that the usual wreck, fire, or whatever the catastrophe is to be, will come in due course. In 'Wrong Side Out' the first step is got over by supposing that a well-to-do gentleman of private means is threatened with consumption at the age of forty-two, and recommended to take a voyage to Australia. There is, by the way, a certain—let us say Shakespearean—anachronism in making a doctor "trace the bacillus in your sputum" so early as 1860. Once Mr. Alexander Beauclerk Redway is on board the Princess Royal, of a thousand tons and about ten knots, he is at the author's mercy. Somewhere off the Spanish coast the expected happens. The ship runs on to a rock; Mr. Redway alone is saved, not by the aid of a life-belt provided by his careful wife, which in the hurry is appropriated by his cabin companion, but on a washstand. The belt, it should be mentioned, being inscribed with his name, causes complications. Picked up by a French yacht, he is found to have confused his own identity, though otherwise sane enough. He assumes the name of a noble family with which he is remotely connected, and having, owing to this connexion, always cultivated a certain resemblance to King

Charles I., he keeps up the unintentional deception with ease. The end is rather more tragical than is Mr. Russell's wont. As we have said before, we cannot praise his use of English.

Brothers. By Horace Annesley Vachell. (Murray.)

THIS novel is described as "the true history of a fight against odds." How far its characters are real is a question that does not concern us, and the prefatory note, in which the author asserts that "the few will discern truth through the thin veil of fiction," might well have been omitted. What is more to the purpose is that Mr. Vachell has written a most interesting story. The characters of the two brothers are developed from their boyhood days, and the Harrow scenes are among the best sketches of school life to be found in modern fiction. Mark, in whose weak body a strong spirit burns, makes no effort that does not result in failure; even his career in the Church is ruined by fits of stammering. Archibald, about whom, with his "well-turned leg," there is a suggestion of Sir Willoughby Patterne, rapidly wins advancement in the Church, aided by his brother, who writes his more important sermons for him. Even the heroine, who is most vivaciously drawn, is induced to listen favourably to Archibald's suit by an inspiring sermon that is not his own. Betty's relations with Mark after she is Archibald's wife result in the estrangement of the two brothers, but her death brings them together again, and Mark is content, when the prosperous Archibald becomes the Bishop of Parham, to be his secretary and "the power behind the throne." Real or imaginary, the characters are lifelike, and, biography or fiction, the story is very skillfully told. 'Brothers' may be counted a fulfilment of the promise of Mr. Vachell's earlier efforts.

The Apprentices. By Maud Stepney Rawson. (Hutchinson & Co.)

IT is probable that no more thoughtful or sincere work of fiction than this has appeared this year. Such a book is a delight to the reviewer of modern fiction, because it is so different from the casual, slapdash, average novel, in which, whatever its merits and demerits, thoughtfulness and loving care of construction are not distinguishing features. If one comes to the question of popularity, one is inclined to admit regretfully that this novel is probably almost too thoughtful. Its perusal could hardly be taken as a gentle digestive on a summer's afternoon. But it deserves more honourable handling. It is a picture of life in the ancient town of Rye during the first half of the last century. The apprentice of the title and his master are shipbuilders and deeply concerned in the preservation of the harbour of Rye, whilst an opposing faction are striving their utmost to reclaim more and more land from the sea, and convert their town into a purely pastoral centre. The love-story which runs through the book is at once tragic and very charming—a real love-story. The style is refined and dignified, the conception is distinguished, and the result is an admirable novel.

Coming Home to Roost. By G. Manville Fenn. (White & Co.)

MR. MANVILLE FENN shows unimpaired vitality in his latest story of a Welsh mining and fishing village. As a spinner of "yarns" the author, *aranciarum more*, has a natural supply of material which is hard to exhaust. Characterization is less his forte than incident, but in the present case Mrs. Rudge, the coming widow, with amorous designs on the reluctant Chris Kernel—who distrusts her for a long time, both as an Englishman and a misogynist—is a good study in low life. Less plausible, though equally Cymric, is another widow, Mrs. Griffiths, whose unscrupulous energy in promoting her son's schemes against the freedom of the heroine and the financial welfare of her father takes incredible shapes of violence. The wickedness of the Griffiths family recoils upon themselves, principally through the agency of a girl whom young Griffiths has seduced, and all ends happily for the fair Mary Llewellyn and her chosen lover, the gallant young engineer. It is a wholesome and an artless tale.

Joshua Newings. By G. F. Bradby. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MR. BRADBY has conceived a good and original idea for his farcical story, but he has, we think, failed to see that if one goes in for farce it must be hot and strong from beginning to end. He has given us an unduly long and dull introductory episode, he has introduced a certain amount of sprightly banter and repartee between the narrator and the lady of his choice, but he has not, in our opinion, developed his farce so far as he might have done. Once grant that a man, elderly, stout, and pompous, can be vaccinated with love, so to speak, and you may rightly claim to enjoy a merry if not rollicking time with him, and you may feel disappointed that the author keeps him so long and so well guarded in bed. However, after the first few chapters, one may derive some perfectly innocent amusement from a story well suited to while away a railway journey.

Lychgate Hall. By M. E. Francis. (Longmans & Co.)

MRS. BLUNDELL'S romance, which first appeared in the weekly edition of the *Times*, cannot be said to be successful or in any way worthy of the author of 'The Manor Farm.' It is a thin story, wanting in purpose and character; the local colour is there, but does not impress one as real, any more than the characters bear the stamp of living men and women, or the plot comprises a sequence of cleverly constructed probabilities. Somehow or other the story hangs fire from the first, and no efforts, no arts, of the gifted author can set the thing right; the sprightly rustic humour which sparkled through the pages of her country idylls is not to be found here, and we fear that this must be classed as a dull story.

The Fool-Killer. By Lucas Cleeve. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE Fool-Killer is a beautiful young man who wears very high collars, which look as though they were "part of his body," and whose frock coats fit him "like the skin of

a fig." His lady friends call him an Apollo Belvedere, but the reader will feel more sympathy for the returned traveller who speaks of this young man as "the puppy with the collar." Apollo marries a rich woman, fifteen years his senior, and invites her to settle the bills on their honeymoon. The author appears to admire him, however, and to think him all that a young society man should be. The book is full of a sort of feminine cleverness. Its philosophy is shallow. It is what the advertisers call a society novel: very flippant, smart, clever, personal, and imitative. It is not of any serious consequence.

The By-ways of Braith. By Frances Powell. (Harper & Brothers.)

THIS is another clever and thoughtful book by the author of 'The House on the Hudson.' For its interest and charm, which are undeniable, it depends largely upon its atmosphere, which is curiously like that of the work just mentioned. Yet the author has not plagiarized from herself, though she has chosen to weave a story round the fortunes of a family whose ancestral home is a house on the Hudson. Some of the characters she presents are unpleasant, and others, like the doctor and Merle, the valet and factotum, are delightful. Their affairs are skilfully presented, and the narrative is worked out in leisurely, thorough fashion, with an elaboration by no means common. The writer does not show much originality; she appears to rely rather upon the stock properties of fiction than upon observation of life for her material. But she has the good taste to choose first-rate properties and the best models, and to expend real labour upon her production. The result is a well-constructed and readable tale, which almost reaches distinction.

A Prince of Cornwall. By Charles W. Whistler. (Warne & Co.)

MR. WHISTLER, in writing this Wessex tale, has chosen a period remote enough from that of Mr. Hardy's novels to avoid the slightest suspicion of trespass. Owen and Oswald, the chief characters in 'A Prince of Cornwall,' performed their heroic deeds in Wessex some eleven hundred years before Gabriel Oak and Giles Winterborne came upon the scene. Mr. Whistler introduces the stirring times when the Wessex kings were victoriously pushing their frontier into the West Britons' territory, and makes a sufficient use of the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicles' to warrant the description of his novel as an "historical romance." Gerent, the King of the West Welsh, and Ina, the King of Wessex, figure prominently in the story, the decisive battle between their forces being one of its principal events. Though Owen gives his name to the story, Oswald, who tells it, is the real hero. His adventures conclude with his appointment as the first Ealdorman of Devon, and his love affairs end happily in his marriage to the Princess Nona. Here and there the story is wanting in movement and colour; but several of its incidents, and particularly Oswald's search for Owen on Dartmoor and the fall of the menhir in the Druids' valley, are narrated with exceptional skill. Not the least welcome proof of Mr. Whistler's knowledge of

the period of the Saxon Conquest is the appropriate style in which his story is written.

Le Visage Émerveille. By the Comtesse Mathieu de Noailles. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

THE new book of Madame de Noailles, if we treat it prosaically, is the story of the fault of a nun residing in a singularly easy-going convent. It is, however, not fairly to be treated as an attempt to draw real life, but rather as a poetical study of the effect of passion on the mind of an idle girl of no natural strength of character.

NAPOLEONIC LITERATURE.

Napoleon: a History of the Art of War from the Beginning of the French Revolution to the End of the Friedland Campaign. By Lieut.-Col. Theodore A. Dodge. 2 vols. (Gay & Bird.)—These substantial volumes represent the first half of the work in which Col. Dodge proposes to review the development of strategy and tactics in the period 1789-1815. They form also a continuation of the author's series of studies known as 'The Great Captains.' Col. Dodge explains in the preface that he has chosen to postpone for the present the completion of his work on Frederick the Great, owing to the amount of new material now being edited by the German General Staff on that period; and he has therefore proceeded to treat the period 1789-1815. It is open to question whether he would not have done well to postpone the present work, as equal activity is being displayed on some of the campaigns of the First Empire. Though much has come out of late, enough remains to be published in the bulky tomes of the French General Staff to warrant the adoption of the same prudent reserve for the more modern period. Probably several of Col. Dodge's conclusions will have to be modified in the near future. With this proviso we are able to welcome these volumes as embodying a praiseworthy effort at summarizing the campaigns of this period and the epoch-marking changes which they brought about.

The book opens fitly with a short description of the conditions under which wars had been waged in the preceding period. The writer calls attention to the paucity of resources at the service of the old governments, and shows how this fact, along with the hampering traditions of the Seven Years' War, accounted for the salient features of pre-revolutionary tactics: a methodical arrangement of the opposing forces in lines, with a few light troops in the front, cavalry on the flanks, and few, if any, reserves. He rightly claims for the skirmishers of the American armies in the War of Independence that their effective work had somewhat modified the stiffness of that formation, and had led to greater importance being assigned to firing in open order, the result being seen at the beginning of the war of 1792. The French royal army, having fought with the soldiers of Washington, threw out skirmishers almost as effectively as the American forces had done, and thus helped to prepare the way for one of the distinctive features of the revolutionary period.

Col. Dodge also gives an account of the composition and armament of the chief European armies at this time; and his description, brief as it is, enables the reader to understand the importance of the new forces which democracy was able to embattle against the old governments. Carnot, and, after him, Dubois-Crané, Bernadotte, and Napoleon had no need carefully to husband their resources in men. They were able to

attack, regardless of the losses incurred, and to clinch their success by throwing in heavy reserves which often turned the retreat of the enemy into a rout. Nothing stands out more clearly from this and other narratives of the revolutionary campaigns than the fact that the new strategy and tactics were but the effective adaptation to war of popular forces of a magnitude hitherto undreamt of even by the most sanguine statesman. The change was due not so much to mechanical inventions—for there were comparatively few of these in the years 1792-1801—as to entirely new political conditions.

In his endeavour to point the contrast between the old age and the new, Col. Dodge has occasionally laid himself open to the charge of exaggeration. Thus he unduly depreciates the French royal army of the years 1789-1792 when he pronounces it "rotten in its organization, discipline, and morale." Bad as the army was in organization and discipline, it yet contained fine materials and a decidedly patriotic spirit. Wherever the officers were in sympathy with the men, these fought with skill and resolution. It has recently been shown by M. Chuquet that nearly all of Kellermann's troops at Valmy were soldiers of the old royal army, and that he had only two battalions composed wholly of volunteers. Yet Col. Dodge, repeating the legendary account of that skirmish, more than once uses the term "raw levies" of the French troops there engaged. It is also worth remarking that the column formation was chosen by the Duke of Brunswick for the attack on the hill of Valmy. Thus in the first noteworthy engagement of the revolutionary period the Prussians adopted the very formation which the author claims as almost the invention of French strategists in and after 1792. We further remark that the plan of the engagement here given is incorrect in one particular. Brunswick's forces, indicated in lines, are represented as supported by Clerfayt's Austrians; but it is well known that Clerfayt did not come up until after the battle. So, too, Col. Dodge expresses his doubts whether the lack of pursuit by the French generals was due to "the misunderstandings between them, or owing to an arrangement with the Duke of Brunswick, or to mistrust of the situation." But, as is well known, Dumouriez saw that his best chance lay in wearying out the Prussians and in negotiations which he undertook through the captured Prussian diplomatist Lombard. These details, if taken singly, are unimportant, but they somewhat impair the confidence with which a student of these campaigns will follow the author through his extensive commentary. We regret to find Col. Dodge has seriously impaired the usefulness of his work by withholding references in foot-notes; these are eminently desirable in a work of this nature. Every serious reader wishes to know the sources of the author's information on the many disputed points here handled, and would prefer to have such foot-notes rather than the second-rate woodcuts and reproductions of portraits which abound in these volumes.

On several points of detail the narrative is open to criticism. The account of Neerwinden is by no means adequate, in view of the interest and importance of that battle, which showed the old system at its best. Scant justice is done to the charge of the Archduke Charles on the French left; and at the close of his description the author says, "Whether or not this defeat was the result of treachery on Dumouriez's part is not certain." It is pretty certain that he did his best, but that he and his troops were outmanœuvred and fairly beaten by Coburg and the Archduke.

Bonaparte's campaigns in Italy (1796-7) are described in a more interesting and detailed manner. But the narrative would here have

gained in value had the author set forth some, at least, of the evidence collected by MM. Pierron, "J. G.," Colin, and others as to the growth of the first great strategic conception in the brain of the young conqueror. In a book which, as is stated in the preface, aims at dwelling on the strategic operations of Napoleon, it is desirable to do more than to present the details of those movements; and where the development of a great strategic idea can be clearly traced to hard study, as is the case in Bonaparte's preparation for the Italian campaign of 1796, it is well to depart from the beaten track of facts, if only in order to note the rapid growth of the young Bonaparte's powers. As regards the details of the campaigns of 1796-7, they are clearly and correctly given. The account of Lodi is well balanced, except that enough credit is not given to Sebottendorf for his energetic rally which drove the French back nearly as far as the bridge. The comparison of Bonaparte's temporary irresolution on July 29-30 (shortly before Lonato) with the strange conduct of Frederick the Great at Mollwitz is surely more curious than sound. The former was due to sheer perplexity in a novel situation; the latter, apparently, to loss of nerve. On the other hand, the description of the battle of Rivoli is especially to be commended. The account of the ground is clear, and the two plans are also helpful. The plans and sketch maps are not always irreplicable. That of Switzerland (vol. i. pp. 614-15), illustrating Suwarrov's campaign, errs in one important particular. It shows the St. Gotthard road as being continued northward past Flüellen, along the route of the present Axenstrasse. But the whole crux of the situation for the Russian commander lay in this, that there was no road between Flüellen and Schwytz, though he had been led to believe that there was. The cartographical error is, however, made good in the plan on p. 613.

The description of the Marengo campaign is good; but it is strange that so generally careful a writer as Col. Dodge should have accepted Bourrienne's story that Napoleon weeks beforehand mapped out the campaign of Marengo, stage by stage, up to the final triumph. A perusal of the First Consul's 'Correspondence' would have shown that this anecdote was apocryphal. It is equally strange to find (vol. ii. p. 40) an approval of Bonaparte's criticism against Masséna that he surrendered Genoa too soon. As might be expected from this and several other touches, the tone of the book is somewhat Bonapartist. This is especially observable in the hasty and partial reference to the causes of the outbreak of war between England and France after the Peace of Amiens.

In fact, the chief defect of the work is that it aims at doing too much. Had Col. Dodge limited himself to the plan sketched out in his preface, and sought to present the outlines of the campaigns, and to deduce from them their chief strategic lessons, the work would have gained in value. It is true that that has been done by many writers, and among others recently by the late Count Yorck von Wartenburg in his 'Napoleon als Feldherr,' the English translation of which was reviewed in the *Athenæum* of April 25th, 1903. But the field is so vast that many lessons might have been gleaned by Col. Dodge even after the ground had been worked by Jomini, Clausewitz, Hamley, Yorck von Wartenburg, and other writers on strategy. As it is, this book is little more than a history of the campaigns, and it rarely gives those illuminating judgments on the art of war which impart value to the works named above. (It is strange that the author omits Col. Hamley's book from the list in the preface of those consulted by him.) An exception must here be made in the case of Col. Dodge's account of Austerlitz, which is

concluded by just and suggestive remarks on the chief differences between the Napoleonic battle and that of Frederick the Great.

We have, however, no space in which to follow the author at length through the campaigns of 1805-7. We can only point out the incorrectness of his assertion (vol. ii. p. 215) of Napoleon's inferiority of force in the part of the campaign of 1805 fought around Ulm. The French corps in the field around Ulm and Memmingen far exceeded Mack's forces; it is surely a mistake to reckon in the Russians, who were as yet beyond the sphere of operations. In his account of Jena-Auerstädt Col. Dodge repeats the well-worn censures on Bernadotte; but M. Foucart has recently put forward considerations that fully rebut these charges. Scant justice is also awarded to Lannes for his very important share in the battle of Friedland. Considering the complexity of the details handled, we think the text is remarkably free from small mistakes. The capture of Copenhagen and the Danish fleet by the British is, however, given (vol. ii. p. 541) as September, 1808. It took place a year earlier. The style is somewhat stiff, the constant succession of short sentences tending to become rather wearisome. No one, however, can be in doubt as to the author's meaning; and clearness is the highest excellence in a work of this kind.

In *Napoleon: a Short Biography*, by R. M. Johnston (Macmillan & Co.), we have another of the many sketchy lives of the man who revelled in details and whose career showed the importance of mastering minutiae. Whether it was worth while to attempt once again to reproduce a great canvas in miniature can only be proved by results. In some respects the little volume is deserving of commendation. The style is clear, concise, and, despite a certain sententiousness, readable. The author struggles manfully against the limitations that beset him by introducing several anecdotes, always apposite, but told at such length as often to outweigh the surrounding narrative of facts. For instance, on pp. 18-19 more space is devoted to Thibault's description of Bonaparte cross-questioning the officers about military affairs than to the day of Vendémiaire, which is so memorable an event in the history of the Revolution.

The wish to give a clear outline to a summary of events frequently betrays a writer into exaggeration, and Mr. Johnston not seldom offends in this respect. His account of the beginning of Bonaparte's first campaign leaves out of count the careful military studies that had preceded it, conveying the impression that the initial triumph was due to pure genius. We now know that that was far from being the case. It is also incorrect to say that he "first made a show of marching along the coast on Genoa, then turned off among the mountains." The move towards Genoa had been ordered before he came on the scene, and he disapproved of it. To say that Bonaparte achieved the conquest of Lombardy and of its capital "without firing a gun" is a gross exaggeration. On the other hand, the author's remarks about Bonaparte's much-vaunted plan of attacking India in 1799 are sound enough, and show that he has not often been led astray by legend. The same may be said of his reference—of course, a very brief one—to Napoleon's plans for the invasion of England. Here, however, in blaming Nelson for following Villeneuve to the West Indies instead of making for the entrance to the English Channel and awaiting him there, the writer confidently steps on very debatable ground. At this point, as elsewhere, we note a tendency to dogmatize on insufficient data; and in many cases the intelligent reader will want to know far more of the facts of the case before he can follow his guide to the conclusion finally enunciated. The author

repeats the story, now generally discredited among scholars, that "several thousand" Russians perished in the Satschan Lake at the close of the battle of Austerlitz. The effect of Murat's charge at Eylau is likewise greatly overstated. The best feature of the volume is the compact but useful little bibliography that closes each chapter and points the way to further reading. There are also some sketch maps, illustrating the strategy of the chief Napoleonic campaigns. That which illustrates the campaign of Marengo, from Switzerland as a base, may be specially commended.

M. Gaston Deschamps, in *La Vie et les Livres*, Sixième Série (Paris, Colin), essays to present to the reader a popular summary of some recent Napoleonic literature. The plan of his book, if it has any plan, enables him to wander at will in this rich aftermath, and on all sides to cull coronals for the brow of the emperor. The book belongs, in fact, to the library of the hero-worshipper. M. Deschamps casts scornful eyes on the critics of the great man. Exaggerating the conclusion formulated by M. Chuquet, he declares that the 'Mémoires' of the *soi-disant* Bourrienne are nothing more than "des commérages de domestique renvoyé." Taine is dismissed as a prejudiced and acrid analyst. On the other hand, the author consorts freely with MM. Frédéric Masson, Chuquet, and Welschinger, taking from their works those episodes which tend to the exaltation of the great man, and embellishing them here and there with his own touches. Thus he gently reproves M. Chuquet for being "incroyablement documenté," and for not instilling into his narrative of those early Corsican days more local colour, more of that smell of the woods which the emperor used fondly to recall at St. Helena. The same defect is mildly hinted at in M. Masson. But the author uses their anecdotes and endorses their conclusions, when they are favourable to Napoleon. In like manner he utilizes M. Welschinger's work on the Duc d'Enghien affair, and, without balancing other adverse evidence which inculcates the First Consul, he passes judgment on the court-martial of colonels that condemned the duke. Similarly, he passes in review Joséphine, Marie Louise, and many others, including Napoleon III. and Bazaine. Nay, the mention of these last starts M. Deschamps on the Alsacian question, and, forgetting Gambetta's warning, "Il faut y penser toujours et n'en parler jamais," he consecrates thirty pages to the topic. Thereafter he is unable to return to his main theme. Japan, China, Tonquin, and Pierre Loti engage his attention in turn, whence it happens that among the multitude of men and things on which judgment is passed none is forthcoming for the central figure of all—Napoleon.

SCOTCH BOOKS.

The Jacobite Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Grants of Honour. Supplemented by Biographical and Genealogical Notes by the Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)—This sumptuously printed book is based upon the Stuart papers in possession of H.M. the King at Windsor Castle. It owes its inspiration to a happy suggestion of Lord Rosebery, who pointed out the interest which would be inherent in a list of the creations, dignities, and offices of the shadowy Jacobite Court, and M. de Ruvigny has, acting upon this, succeeded in compiling a very attractive work. We think that he has perhaps been carried away by his own enthusiasm, and has continued the Jacobite dignities to a somewhat unnecessary length. Certain it is that the descendants of the titular earls and barons (they were, as this work shows, not always very sure of their own titles) would be much surprised if they saw the recog-

nition given to their nobility by a peerage like the present. Jacobite peerages may be roughly divided into two classes—those created by James II. before he absolutely lost all title to be considered king in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and those created by him or his successors after their exile. The titles created in England represent a negligible quantity. Scotland may also be disregarded, as before his "abdication" was declared James II. had created only one peeress, the Countess of Almond. But the case was very different in Ireland, where between December 11th, 1688, and July 12th, 1690—the date of the battle of the Boyne—James II. before he ceased to be king *de facto* created seven Irish peers. The rights of these peers, though never recognized by the succeeding sovereigns, stand on a very different footing from the later Jacobite peerages and the creations of the titular kings "James III." and "Charles III." "Henry IX." indeed created no peers, having taken refuge in pious resignation.

Although the editor has given the work too distinct a "Legitimist" tinge, this is not unexpected in a book of its nature, and it is none the less welcome. By it we learn what became of many of the followers of the Stuarts who were rewarded for their sufferings and loyalty by an illusory title. We can trace the Wogans, the Walsh servants—"Earl Walsh" was the last to use a Jacobite title—the "Dukes of Fraser," and the "Dukes of Perth." We find here, too, the Carylls, Clanranalds, Lochiels (a poor genealogical account), and many other adherents. The Sarsfields connect the Jacobite peerage with the interesting Theodore, King of Corsica; and we have new light on "Countess Albemarle," whose title it seems, was conferred by the Emperor Francis I. She, it may be noted, was related to Lady Cox-Hippesley through her mother's family, the Patersons of Bannockburn. It may be of interest to mention, *inter alia*, that Count Lally Tollendal, who here figures as "Earl of Moenmoyne," married a Scottish lady in circumstances recounted by the lively pen of Lady Maria Josepha Holroyd; that "Dick Talbot's" first wife was "the languishing Boynton" (not Boyton) of Grammont; and that the first "Baron Appin's" daughter Anne Stewart died in 1772 and left descendants. We must also point out that under the title 'St. Andrews' an interesting fact is omitted, one of the granddaughters of Don Joseph de Bosas, Duke of St. Andrews, Donna Maria Theresa Vallabrigas y Bosas, having married, January 28th, 1776, the Infant Don Louis, youngest son of Philip V., King of Spain.

After peers, we have Jacobite baronets and knights. We may mention that the *Caledonian Mercury* styles the last Stuart baronet "a rank Highlander" of the family of Ardvorlich, while Duncan Stewart calls his mother a daughter of John Shaw "of Guslich." Prince Charles Stuart's annuity was left both to him and to his Italian wife, and was opposed by Cardinal York.

Useful though the Jacobite peerage may be to royalist genealogists, the most interesting reading is supplied by the lists at the end: the ecclesiastical nominations—all the Irish hierarchy—the consular appointments, the commissions, and the declarations of noblesse issued by the exiled Court. The last section, which continues as late as 1760, is full of interest, as it contains the names of those persons to whom the Stuart princes gave certificates of nobility for use at foreign Courts. We find in this way the names of many hitherto forgotten Jacobite and Catholic exiles, and the list adds greatly to the value of an already interesting account of those who received titular dignities.

Influence of the Pre-Reformation Church on Scottish Place-Names. By James Murray Mackinlay. (Blackwood & Sons.)—The writer in this work has attempted to show how great

and lasting the influence of the early Church, both Celtic and Roman, was in regard to the formation of Scottish place-names; and having, by thoughtful and patient research, collected a vast mass of information on nomenclature, he has done full justice to his subject. He has neglected few sources, and is able to show how many Celtic saints, confessors, and martyrs are now little known, except by the corrupted place-names. St. Colman, for example, still lives in "Colmonell," St. Fechtan gives his name to "St. Vigeans," and St. Caemhog to "St. Quivox." Their places of retreat also gave rise to some names, and from their "desertum" occurs the frequency of "Desert" in various parts of the country, the original cell having been occupied by some early saint, such as the elusive St. Medan. In later times the Roman saints came in for their full share of veneration and patronage, and, attached to the Saxon kirk, the Celtic *kill, lan, or the Latin eccles, their names are still commemorated in several extant parishes.* St. Peter, we are told, had several *kills* in Scotland, but only one *kirk*—Peterkirk, in the north. St. Palladius survived as late as 1630 in "Pade Kirk in the Earnes." St. Roque exists in "St. Rollox," and, though the writer does not mention this, as "St. Lookie" in the Dundee vernacular. St. Boswells owes its origin to Boisl, Prior of Old Melrose, who taught St. Cuthbert "the knowledge of the Scriptures and example of good works." The writer points out two curious compounds of the word *eccles*. Gleneagles, he shows, really means "the glen of the church," although its owners the Haldanes bore, by punning heraldry, an eagle on their arms. Another odd derivation is "Ecclesgreig," the church of King Gregor, who fused his name with that of St. Cyrus. Chapels—which, as in Ireland, long remained centres of pilgrimage, despite the Reformation—monasteries, Temple lands, crosses (the writer wisely refuses to dogmatize on the derivations of Glencorse and Corstorphine), and the early religious system all left traces on Scottish topography and even a Viking foray is commemorated in Iona by "Port na Mairtear," the Haven of the Martyrs.

Further, the author helps us to trace by this fascinating book the wanderings throughout the whole length and breadth of Scotland of the early Celtic *popa, or saints.* In this manner we find in Orkney a "holy isle" named Eynhallow, where, it was believed later, no mice could live, and where "if corn was cut after sunset blood flows from the straw." St. Ninian, the Strathclyde evangelist, we know, leaves his name in Shetland in "Ringansy"; St. Patrick, before he went to Ireland, in "Kilpatrick," in Dumbartonshire; and the remote St. Kilda was named by these wanderers, though from no special saint, as "Oilean Celi dé," the isle of the servants of God.

The Scots Peerage. Founded on Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's 'Peerage of Scotland.' Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King at Arms. Vol. I. (Edinburgh, Douglas.)—No future historian of Scotland will be able to neglect this important work when he attempts to trace the history of any noble family. The last standard Peerage of Scotland was written by Sir Robert Douglas in 1764, and republished half a century later, in a form now familiarly known as "Wood's Douglas," by J. P. Wood. While these works had, as things then were, many merits, much information has since been printed regarding Scottish history, and many genealogical facts formerly concealed in the obscurity of a monastic chartulary or a private charter-room are now printed and open to the research of the peerage historian. In addition to this, a new school of genealogists have happily arisen, who, casting off the glimmers of the legendary pedigree which enveloped

the older family historian, seek to know the real facts only, though ready to accept traditional evidence when it can be supported by historical probability. All these circumstances make the publication of this work very necessary and opportune, and under its able editor, assisted by a painstaking staff, and well illustrated by Mr. Graham Johnston, we wish it every success.

The volume commences with a brief account of the kings of Scotland from Malcolm Canmore to the last Stuart, to help to show how closely the history of the nobles was interwoven with that of the royal house, and after that the titles from 'Abercorn' to 'Balmorino' are dealt with in turn, each article, though the original 'Douglas' is still regarded as a foundation on which to work, being new in form. In this way branches of the very important families of Douglas, Hamilton, Johnstone of Annandale, Ogilvy of Airlie, various of the Stewart lines, and Murray of Tullibardine are included, and to each of these families is devoted an excellent historical study. One feature of this work is the fulness of its references, which add greatly to its value. Very copious for the early times, they gradually get less necessary when we arrive at the more modern period where other authorities can be referred to.

As always happens where there are many collaborators, the articles differ in style and in value. It is invidious, perhaps, to single out one article more than another, but we think we may indicate that those of 'Sandilands, Lord Abercrombie,' 'Arbuthnot, Viscount of Arbuthnot,' and 'Douglas, Earl of Angus,' are all, though each on a different plan, good examples of lucidity.

The enormous ground that is covered prevents us from making more than a few remarks upon small points which strike us. The marriage of James, fifth High Steward of Scotland, to Egidia de Burgh, has up to now been too little known. We should like to have the reference for the date of the marriage of George, third Earl of Aberdeen, to contradict Horace Walpole's gossip; and are glad of the additional light cast upon the wives of James, first Lord Ogilvy of Airlie. We note the possibility (p. 150) of the sons of Sir Walter Stewart of Lennox—an important factor in the "Legitimist" claim to the crown—being (though all legitimated together) perhaps by different mothers. We think—but this is a mere trifle—the title "Princess" should not have been applied to Mary, daughter of Robert III., on p. 178, nor on p. 176 to Jean, daughter of James I., the Scottish style, like that of England, being then "Lady." The tragedy of the life of the last Duke of Douglas is omitted, and also the fact of his wife's picturesque entail of the estate of "Douglas Support." We should be glad to have more definite information about the half-sisters of the "Great Marquess" of Argyll; and we think some reference should have been made to the life and writings of Lady Charlotte Bury, just as under 'Abercorn' the marchioness Anne Jane Gore might have been mentioned as the protectress of Lady Morgan, by which claim, we fancy, she is now best known. Mr. Anderson has skilfully dispelled the mists surrounding the Celtic Earls of Atholl; but we must point out that the male cadets in 'Balfour of Burleigh' are far too imperfectly given, some being, without explanation, omitted altogether; and yet they were of near kin to a claimant to the peerage as late as 1862. In the succeeding volumes it will be well also for the editor to see that there is more uniformity. Thus in this volume lists of creations are appended to some titles only. Courtesy titles disfigure some of the articles, though not the majority; again, there should be some more uniform rule about the recording of cadets. The younger male descendants are not continued in every case,

and yet under the title of 'Balcarres' many children of female cadets are dragged in, apparently for no reason whatever; but these incongruities, though they deserve to be pointed out, do not in the least detract from the worth of an important addition to peerage literature.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

MR. A. MERVYN SMITH'S stories of *Sport and Adventure in the Indian Jungle* (Hurst & Blackett) appeared originally in the *Calcutta Statesman*, and it is said that most of the incidents narrated fell within the personal experience of the writer. The rest, we suppose, are drawn from descriptions by native hunters and other associates of camp life, and coloured with the aid of a lively imagination. The series commences with a description of the capture of wild elephants in khedahs during the visit of the late Duke of Clarence to Mysore, and this is followed by weird tales of snakes and of rogue elephants. The latter are usually animals which have escaped from captivity, and are either mad or must, whilst their familiarity with men having bred contempt, they become specially dangerous. Such an animal is the terror of the district which it devastates, and we are told how Col. William Cumming, brother of the well-known lion-hunter of South Africa, relieved Hunsur from one of these pests. He obtained permission to track the rogue, and had a long chase or search extending to nearly three weeks, when the footprints led him and his native attendant to a ruined village, in which there was a large banyan tree:—

"It was midday; the heat was intense, and they sat under the shade of a tree for a little rest. Cumming was munching a biscuit, while Yaloo was chewing a little *pan* (betel-leaf), when a savage scream was heard, and there, not twenty paces off, was the Terror of Hunsur coming down on them in a terrific charge. From the position in which Cumming was sitting a fatal shot at the elephant was almost impossible, as it carried its head high and only its chest was exposed. A shot then might rattle the body without touching lungs or heart, and then the brute would be on him. Without the least sign of haste and with the utmost unconcern Gordon Cumming, still seated, flung his *sola topee* (sun hat) at the beast when it was about ten yards from him. The rogue stopped momentarily to examine this strange object, and lowered its head for the purpose. This was exactly what Cumming wanted, and, quick as thought, a bullet, planted in the centre of the prominence just above the trunk, crashed through its skull, and the Terror of Hunsur dropped like a stone, shot dead."

And the gallant Colonel survives even unto this day.

Then there are tales of wolves and of Seal, the wolf-boy who was carried off by a she-wolf and nourished after the manner of Romulus; he is believed by Mr. Smith to be the original of Rudyard Kipling's 'Mowgli.' In short, the tales are many and of much interest, the author deserving to rank, in the best sense, as a great story-teller. The volume is illustrated, its type is good, and it is pleasant to handle.

England v. Australia, 1877-1904, by J. N. Pentelow (Bristol, Arrowsmith), is a brief record of all the cricket matches between the two countries. The full score is in each case given, to which is added a brief account of the chief features of the match. Mr. Pentelow is a sound critic of the game, but we do not agree with him as to the style of Mr. Trumper when that brilliant bat made his first century in a test match. It was stiff and ungraceful, very different from his present masterly ease and confidence. We saw the catch which Mr. Darling missed from Mr. F. S. Jackson's bat at Lord's, owing to the scandalous encroachment of the crowd on the ground, but had no idea till now that the chance taken immediately afterwards in the same position was the result of

the batsman's chivalrous resolve to make the same hit with the idea of being fairly caught or missed. The bowler must have been in the plot, too, and bowled a similar ball on the leg side!

In *The Twentieth Century Dog: Sporting* (Grant Richards) we have the second of two volumes by Mr. Herbert Compton upon a subject of interest to a large number of readers. The author has here collected and quoted the opinions of a great many persons who really understand the dogs they write of. The book is well supplied with good and interesting illustrations, and, whilst far from being exhaustive, is a useful compilation owing to the authoritative character of the dicta quoted.

Swimming. By Ralph Thomas. (Sampson Low).—"Prodigious" is the only epithet to be applied to this painstaking and exhaustive compilation. Besides his own admirable exposition of the theory and practice of swimming, the author seems to have collected in the bibliographical (the larger) portion of his work all that has ever been written on the art in this or any other country, all that has been depicted, and almost all that has been thought. Criticisms of most of the methods of the writers are included, and many biographical details. So full of matter is the book that it is necessary to observe the precept that

"the reader should always consult the index, as, from the nature of this work, it was impossible to put everything on the same subject in one place: also because few cross-references are given."

With this guidance the swimmer will find much pleasure and profit in its pages. We should add that another plan for the more casual reader would be to consult the illustrations, many of which (and there are more than a hundred of them) are very quaint reproductions, and most are more or less connected with some useful lesson. A cut from the Spanish writer Moran, representing "el autor, locando la flauta sobre un fondo de 5 varas de agua," is wonderful indeed, but does not command Mr. Thomas's confidence. The same may be said of the representations of heavily armed warriors swimming their steeds, and of Digby's (1587) "circumvolution," which, however, remarkable as it is, is no worse, as is observed, than some modern illustrations of the side-stroke. The author's diagrams, on the contrary, especially on this point of the true English side-stroke, are very informing. He has less opinion of the new North of England side-stroke, in which the legs are not fully extended on either side, and kick independently without completing the wedge. But he admits further testing is required for comparison of speed. We are glad to see Mr. Thomas mentions the Badminton volume with high praise, and also has a good word for that fine old sportsman and fighter Wallace Dunlop, though his foot-plates never took the public fancy. The book ends with some suggested modifications of Hall and Bowles's system of resuscitation, which seem very sound. We are tempted to expatiate, but will only add that we think the method of economizing capitals, commas, and quotation-marks in the titles of books, and the adoption of some American forms of spelling, are innovations of doubtful value.

TWO YEAR-BOOKS.

The Annual Register for 1903, published, as usual, by Messrs. Longman & Co., is, as usual also, open to the remark which we have made before as to the difficulty of finding things in the index; but we repeat, what we have also said in former years, that it may be better to retain the unscientific form adopted, because it has always existed, and may, therefore, be familiar to those who use the 'Annual

Register,' while, as they often have to search in the volumes for several years at the same time, any change might be inconvenient. We agree, on the whole, with the moderate and sensible views expressed on the affairs of the various nations dealt with. The account of South African affairs is less impartial than are the other chapters, but it is apologized for in a note, and its ability justifies its insertion. The chapter on the United States is signed, which is not usually the case; and the well-known name of Mr. A. Maurice Low will carry certain passages past the reader which otherwise might have been objected to by many. He says, for example, that the President "somewhat impolitely invited Booker Washington, the famous negro educator, to luncheon at the White House"; also, "For the first time in the history of American industrial operations employers were organized to resist the tyranny of labour unions." There is some tyranny in the United States by labour unions. There is also some tyranny by capital, and the occasion referred to was not, in our opinion, the first occasion when capital organized against labour. In this country we have got past these methods of barbarism, and both sides admit that it is better for both, and for the State, that capital and labour should equally be organized by union or alliance. In the Australian chapter the writer states that the Senate "was designed to be the more sober and steadfast House, the special representative of order and the last constitutional resource"; and he thinks it curious that the labour party should be stronger in the Senate than in the House of Representatives. We are aware that the labour party opposed the creation of the Senate, but they did so upon old-fashioned and abstract grounds, and it was obvious from the first, as was repeatedly pointed out in this country, that the Senate, being elected by universal suffrage, with electoral areas larger than those prevailing for the House of Representatives, was certain to be the more democratic body. The only doubt was whether the name Senator, and the sitting for six years instead of three, might turn the scale. But the cast-iron pledge of the labour party avoids all difficulty on that score. The writer also questions the well-known phrase "Australia for the Australians," by writing after it "whatever that may mean." We should have thought that the policy of the labour party described by this title is pretty well understood. The name of M. Clemenceau is misspelt, as usual.

It is easy to criticize a bad book of reference, as one has only to point out its errors; but a good book of reference is not easy to deal with in a literary paper, and *The Year-Book of Australia*, although its type is small, with the effect that it is not tempting to the general reader, is a volume which contains everything that those who want such a book would look for; and there is nothing to be said about it except that. Had we to make an article out of the volume, we should be inclined to take the pages on wine production as our text. But then we should at once find ourselves plunged into the fiscal controversy, inasmuch as preference on Australian wine has been suggested, and the facts given in the 'Year-Book' bear upon that policy. Australia imports in value almost as much wine as she exports; but Australia undoubtedly produces a fine natural wine, though her production is stationary, and extraordinarily small considering the character of the wine. Her total wine production is only about a two-hundredth part of the wine production of the single country of France. The promising South African trade in wine was destroyed by policy, and the promising Australian trade in wine might conceivably be increased by policy. It is, however, impossible to induce the British consumer to adopt Aus-

tralian wines on a large scale, unless his taste can be gradually so affected as to make him look in them for their own qualities, and not for an imitation of the qualities of the wines of France and Germany. The volume is published in London by the British Australasian Consolidated Publishing Company.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. publish *A Russo-Chinese Empire*, being a translation of the well-known writings of M. Alexandre Ular. The translator "gives away" his author in the preface by stating that his story of the relations between Russia and the Manchu dynasty of China "is not likely to gain credence with those who demand stringent documentary evidence." The author is, however, more nearly right than the translator thinks in his belief that it is largely owing to stupidity on our part that we have "made a mortal enemy of the Dalai-Lama, whose strength" we "did not suspect." The importance of the hold of the Lamas over the Manchu dynasty and Northern China lies in the fact that in the north there is, and in the south there is not, "the tie of a common religion between the dynasty and its subjects." The Chinese Court had all along seen this, and just as Roman Catholic powers have usually held garrison in Rome, so from 1720 there was a Chinese garrison at Lhasa, and a concordat as close and as long-lived as that of Napoleon Bonaparte. On the other hand, the author is wrong in thinking that by receiving missions from the Dalai-Lama and coming to an arrangement with him, and recognizing Buddhism in a portion of Siberia, "the Czar..... subtracted something from his authority as Pope of the Orthodox." The Russian system regards religion and race as connected. Every Mongol in Russia is expected to be a Buddhist: every Turk or Tartar to be a Mohammedan: every Great Russian or Little Russian to be Orthodox. The Finns were expected to be Lutherans, and at one time the Poles to be Roman Catholics; but the arrangements in these two cases have broken down in the desire to diminish an awkward particularism. The Emperors of Russia have given up nothing in their arrangements with the Buddhists, which were, indeed, made by Catherine, if not earlier. The Mongols of European Russia have been protected in their Buddhism since the eighteenth century at least, as the history of the churches of the fishing Kalmuck Cossacks of the Lower Volga shows. The author contradicts himself, moreover, by adopting the theory of some Germans that "the Great Russians are more Mongols than Slavs..... The Great Russian has quite as much of the Mongol in his composition as the Chinaman." Such statements are entirely untenable in face of the facts. It suffices to look at any Russian peasant of Great Russia in order to see that even those in whom there is a Finnish strain—by reason of descent from the Tcheuvass, Tcheremiss, Mordva, or Vatik—have no trace whatever of the indelible Mongolian features. We agree, then, with the translator as to the tendency to exaggeration which this book displays. The author mentions, for example, the journeys of great Russian officials from Peking to European Russia, with special reference to the fact that they passed through and made some stay at Ourga, where there is a spiritual chief installed by the Lama of Lhasa, who exercises many of the functions of a Buddhist Vice-Regent of God. It might as well be suggested that when Mr. Pickwick went to Bath the fact that he passed through the dependencies of Windsor gave reason to suppose that he had an important political interview with the sovereign. The fact is that the high road from Peking to Petersburg went through Ourga.

It was the place where it was necessary to negotiate the change from carts to camels for the passage of the desert strip, or *vice versa*, so that some delay of every traveller was unavoidable. The contempt with which the Lama was regarded by the Russians prevented any waste of time at Ourga in holding political or religious conferences with him or with those about him. There is one curious lapse in the translation, where the lilies of the field "work not." We should surely have been reminded of the beautiful "They toil not, neither do they spin."

MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS have sent us *The Pan-Germanic Doctrine*, an anonymous study of the aims of the German forward party in foreign affairs. It contains a great deal of interesting matter, but jumbled together without much clearness of plan. A desire to link the Germans across the seas to the home country is more fully dealt with than is the enlargement of Germany in Europe. As to the latter, we sometimes find tongue put forward as the test of what should or should not be German. But language would exclude from the Germany of the future, in Switzerland, the canton of Neuchâtel, of which until lately, although it was within the Republic, the King of Prussia was the titular sovereign in whose name justice was administered; and it would exclude Metz and French-speaking Lorraine. On the other hand, if race is the test, Silesia is much more completely Slav than if language is considered. It is no secret that Holland is mainly in view; but if Holland why not Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and even Great Britain? The problem of the future of Austria is touched by our anonymous author, but not at all completely dealt with. Pan-Germanism sets up claims even to parts of Hungary, for the Saxons of Transylvania, as well as the Suabians under Magyar rule, are true Germans with strong political sympathies. Later in the book comes the treatment of the interesting questions raised by Mesopotamia and by America. With regard to the Baghdad Railway, the author does not give the facts so fully as they are to be found in some special publications upon the subject. The fertility of the plains watered by the Tigris and Euphrates is beyond all doubt, but any large scheme of irrigation would require the consent of Russia, which will not be given; and without that consent waters which issue from mountains within the Russian dominions cannot be utilized as are those of the Indus and its tributaries by our great irrigation schemes in Northern India. Our author assumes that the construction of the Baghdad Railway as far as the Persian Gulf is certain, "and that now German influence and control will be practically undisputed"; but he contradicts himself, inasmuch as he more accurately shows, further on, that the Persian Gulf end of the line will either not be made at all or will be made under British influence and control. So, too, he contradicts himself in the next chapter as to South America, first stating that it has been "left comparatively undisturbed, save by a few bankers, colonists, skippers, and merchants, who have gone thither in their own interests and at their own risks." A little later he properly points out that the trade of South America is gigantic, and that foreign capital is invested and foreigners are settled there on a stupendous scale. On the whole, the point best established is that the Americans will have trouble with Germany in South America so far as Germany is wise enough to get the South American republics on her side, and no further; in Turkey and in Austria she must work with Russia; in Holland she may one day succeed if she buys the consent of France. There are a good many slips in the book before us. "To work for the King of Prussia" is an expression here attributed to Bismarck, which readers

of the French classics will recognize. General von der Goltz is hardly a "well-known Orientalist." He is a distinguished German officer and writer on military subjects who is a Turkish field-marshal, and who has organized a Turkish army, but this does not make a man an "Orientalist." An unusual spelling is adopted in some instances, as, for example, "Bangkok."

MR. HARRY FURNISS gossips pleasantly about all sorts of matters in *Harry Furniss at Home* (Fisher Unwin). The illustrations vary a good deal in merit. One of the best is the portrait of Mr. Hall Caine as Shakspeare, which is, we think, not new; but there are a good many in the volume, often excellent, which have not appeared before in any form. A clever series is that misdescribed as 'A Samoli Sitter,' the word "Samoli" appearing three times for what is evidently Somali. The sketch is at Aden, and the Sidi boys, who are the stokers of all the Red Sea steamers, come from Somaliland, and form an important part of the visible population of the coaling station. We also like John Bull sitting in terror under 'The Fiscal Sword of Damocles.' One of the pleasantest parts of the book contains the real and warmly-expressed admiration of Mr. Furniss for the late Max O'Rell, of whom a long account is given. One of the best hits in the biography is illustrated: a meeting, not altogether pleasant, between the French and an English humorist, Mr. Brandon Thomas. Mr. Furniss's volume includes a philosophical essay on golf. It is often stated that golf is a good game for an old man to take up; but Mr. Furniss shows that while very old men can play golf excellently if they have learnt in youth, an old man can seldom acquire the art. Golf in this respect stands on the same footing as all other exercises in which skill is combined with a certain amount of strength.

Early Associations of Archbishop Temple, by J. G. Snell (Hutchinson & Co.), is not very happily named. Within these covers Mr. Snell has collected with some skill and diligence, and with many long quotations, a considerable amount of pleasant gossip and information on all manner of West-Country subjects, his centre being Tiverton and Blundell's School, where the late Archbishop received his education. For this purpose local publications have been freely drawn upon, and the result is a book which will probably delight many an old Blundellian, and please or amuse those interested in the early career of a rugged, but most genuine character. Here is a view of the future Archbishop:—

"Many years ago Dr. Salter, late Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, in a letter to the Rev. J. B. Hughes, observed that he perfectly well remembered Temple (aged 12) arriving at the school—a tall, big-jointed, shambling boy, with his long black hair falling over the collar of his jacket; and another old schoolfellow, after remarking that he was a good football player, proceeds to say, 'I have a vivid recollection of the activity he displayed, rushing to and fro with trousers much too short, coarse blue worsted stockings, and big heavy shoes. Woe to the player with whom those shoes came in contact! But the wearer was not spared in return.'"

At first the long-haired boy was unpopular and very much bullied, but his readiness to use his fists on boys much bigger than himself eventually inspired respect.

There are, of course, references to Palmerston's long-sustained Parliamentary connexion with Tiverton. The school was eminently Tory, and the boys often took occasion to show their dislike of the Liberal statesman. We are told, however, that when he visited the town the boys had a holiday, and "they loved him for that." The writer of this notice on two occasions when Palmerston appeared on the hustings in the early "fifties" was driven by his father about thirty miles to hear the speeches. He

well remembers how, on one of these occasions, a knot of noisy Blundell boys began to jeer at Palmerston; but the jaunty statesman speedily silenced them by saying, in a good-natured way, "Come, come, boys, this is not fair play; you 'd have been grinding away at your desks in school if I had not been here."

The Jewish Encyclopædia: a Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.—Vol. V. Dreyfus-Brisac to Goat. (New York, Funk & Wagnalls Company.)—The fifth volume of this 'Encyclopædia' offers, like its four predecessors, a large amount of interesting and partly curious information. The principal writers of the articles on the Biblical books falling within the compass of the volume are Prof. S. R. Driver (Exodus), Prof. D. S. Margoliouth (Ecclesiastes and Ezra), Prof. K. H. Cornill, University of Breslau (Ezekiel), Prof. J. D. Prince, Columbia University (Esther), and Rabbi Benno Jacob, Göttingen (Genesis and partly Exodus). There are besides interesting contributions on a number of Biblical names, and on subjects like 'Flood,' 'Galilee,' and 'Gehenna.' History is very strongly represented. There is an historical sketch of the Jews in Europe by Prof. M. Braun, of the Breslau Jewish Theological Seminary. Mr. Joseph Jacobs writes with authority on the Jews of England, and M. Israel Lévy, of Paris, is part contributor of the article on the Jews of France. The history of the Jews in Egypt is sketched by Prof. W. Max Müller, of Philadelphia; and among the towns treated are Edinburgh, Florence, Geneva, Glasgow, and Gloucester. Biography is represented by contributions on Abraham Geiger, Gesenius, Emin Pasha, and several other names that are known to Hebrew specialists only. This section also includes an article on Duns Scotus, by Prof. J. Guttmann, of the Jewish Seminary, Breslau, the main reason for introducing this great Christian theologian into the midst of Jewish worthies being his supposed partial dependence on the writings of Avicbron and Moses Maimonides. An article of special interest and importance is that on 'Education.' Rabbi M. Gûdemann, of Vienna, who has contributed it, is the foremost authority at the present time on this particular subject, and the reader will here find a great deal of valuable information compressed within the space of about ten columns. Among subjects of wider interest are 'Finance,' 'Evidence,' and 'Gambling,' the first subject being dealt with by Mr. Joseph Jacobs. The article on 'Forgery' strikes us as far too brief. The writer of the paper on 'Ghetto' rightly favours the derivation of this word from "Judaca," streets of Venice and Salerno assigned to the Jews being called by that name as early as 1090. The J of Judaca would pass over into the Italian Gi, and the word would gradually become corrupted into "ghetto." One might prefer a better explanation if there were one; but the other proposed etymologies are very unsatisfactory. The volume abounds in interesting and useful illustrations, but of these we will mention only the map of Europe "showing the comparative density of Jewish population per 1,000" on this continent. Needless to say that Russia is in this respect heaviest and Spain lightest. England is very light as compared to most other European countries.

Mr. HUGH SPOTTISWOODE has sent us an advance copy of *Printers' Pie*, 1904. He states in his introduction that "the success of last year has emboldened me once more to trespass on the good-fellowship extended by the great army of authors and artists to their humbler brethren and sisters in the printing trade." One has only to open the 'Pie' and glance at the contents to see how heartily the

"trespass" has been responded to. Among these we find Miss Braddon's 'It is easier for a Camel.' In this, it will be remembered, are recorded the adventures of a man who has suddenly come into a fortune of three millions. Sarah Grand contributes a charade. Ouida has two articles, 'A Memory' and 'A Parable.' In the former she gives some reminiscences of her old friend Sir Henry Thompson, first introduced to her by Lord Houghton, who brought him to one "of those evening 'at homes' where the little banner hung under the chandelier with its device, 'Les cigarettes permises: la politique défendue.'" Ouida speaks highly of Sir Henry's powers as a painter, and says that, had he "not been a great surgeon, he would certainly have been the greatest English painter of his age." 'One Toby' is a pretty story of childhood by Katharine Tynan Hinkson. Mr. W. L. Alden has an amusing story, 'The Fatal Desk.' The Duke of Argyll gives a toast standing to the 'Printers' Pie.' We notice a poem by Mr. Alfred Austin, and 'The Tenth Muse,' by the late Sir Edwin Arnold. Other contributions include a pretty trifle by the Bishop of Ripon. There are sixteen illustrations, which include a beautiful reproduction of Romney's portrait of Lady Craven by the Hentschel process. Last year 'Printers' Pie' brought in a thousand pounds to the Printers' Pension Fund, and this marvellous shillingsworth ought to do even better.

M. HENRI LAVEDAN publishes through Flammarion, of Paris, under the title *C'est Servi*, some little pieces, which are so light that we thought them unworthy of the distinguished Académicien until we came to one called 'La Dinette,' which appears to us to give child-talk as well as it has ever been served up to the public. The sketch more than stands comparison with the best of "Gyp's" accounts of the doings of "P'tit Bob" and his friends.

Le Choix de la Vie. Par Georgette Leblanc. (Paris, Bibliothèque Charpentier.)—It is difficult to give a precise idea of this thoughtful and beautiful book, because there is no other book with which it can be very closely compared. It has a faint sequence of incidents in it, but it is not a story; it is a record of ideas, but it is not an essay; it is strongly personal, but it is not, apparently, autobiographical. It is the book of a woman about women and for women, and to read it can but enlarge and dignify, can but vitalize and direct the minds of those women who accept in it what they can find for themselves. It is a plea for the humanizing of women, for their greater kindness to one another:—

"et je regrettais une fois de plus la désolante méfiance qui nous sépare et nous désunit, alors que toutes nos faiblesses tressées pourraient être comme une couronne de force et d'amour au-dessus de la vie des hommes."

It comes without arguments, but with many hopes, suggestions, and notes of interrogation. And what is most essential in its lesson is after all this: "Apprends à goûter la vie, et que tout ce qui ne vient pas l'augmenter te soit fastidieux et vide." It offers a certain example or pattern of life, but by no means for imitation, with avowals as honest as this very genuine one:—

"Moi qui n'ai d'autre idéal que de me sentir en marche, en mouvement, et même en contradiction, comment t'inviterais-je à une ressemblance qui n'est qu'une dissimulation perpétuelle?"

And so the story, such as it is, is the story of a failure, but of a failure which becomes the seed of hope.

In a book written by a woman, and written with a purpose, one is astonished to find a total absence of rhetoric. Almost all women have a natural tendency to the rhetoric of the emotions; but here there is an honest simplicity, always sensitive, alert to every impulse

from within or suggestion from without, but never doctrinal or extravagant. A single mood, a mood which has become a temperament, reigns throughout, and the whole book has an atmosphere entirely its own, grave, tranquil, an atmosphere of natural beauty, which lives around all the words, as the air lives around flowers. There is an almost formal precision and orderliness in the writing, with its transparent grace, its smiling imagery, its limpid freshness. A more feminine book was never written; one realizes, after reading it, that metaphors have a sex, for there is not a masculine metaphor inside its pages. That is because the book is written by a woman to whom the expression of herself, in life, in art, in the whole of existence, is the one delight, the one necessity. With her writing is not an end pursued for its own sake, scarcely a recognizable ambition; it is part of the expression of herself, as personal, as subordinate, as a woman's creative choice in dress, her instinct for what will suit her, and her patience in adapting mode and material to her own adornment, to the expression of herself in life.

In this book, which is the first literary venture of a woman who has already made a name for herself as a singer and as an actress, it is the quality of the writing which first impresses one; but this quality is never a mere effect of style, but an almost necessary consequence of clear thinking and direct feeling. What finesse in the noting of physical and mental sensation in this curious sentence!—

"A l'air vif qui pénétre dans ma gorge et glace ma bouche, je m'aperçois du sourire qui erre sur mon visage, et de me voir heureuse mon plaisir s'augmente."

And in this sentence how personal a form is given to the mere drinking-in of delight!—

"Nous entendons, sans l'écouter, la voix des colombes voluptueusement rauque, susurrante et grasse; dans l'air frais du matin, parmi les feuilles, les fleurs et les branches, c'est une petite joie qui roule, se déroule, s'accroche et roule encore, perpétuellement et sans fatigue."

A grave, significant thought is rendered with the same natural felicity:—

"Entre deux êtres qui s'ignorent et ne se reverront jamais, les paroles échangées, quand elles ne sont point vulgaires, prennent une importance étrange, et laissent derrière elles une mélancolie qui traîne comme un voile de deuil; c'est l'étonnement des voix qui s'écourent pour ne plus jamais s'entendre, l'étreinte fugitive des regards, le sourire qui ne sait où se poser et qui cependant voudrait enrichir le souvenir d'un rayon de bonté. Il y a, en l'espace d'une seconde de cette sorte, l'image essentielle d'une vie humaine. Elle s'éveille, elle hésite, elle cherche, croit trouver, dit un mot, et rentre dans le néant."

'*Le Choix de la Vie*' is to be followed by a second volume, having the same general title and a sub-title 'Marcienne.' This, we gather, is to be another study of women, or of another woman. Will Madame Leblanc become, in a definite sense, a woman of letters? It is to be hoped that she will, for her first book has already a finished literary quality and the promise of development.

LA SOCIÉTÉ NOUVELLE DE LIBRAIRIE ET D'ÉDITION, of Paris, publishes *Gutzkow et la Jeune Allemagne*, by Dr. Dresch. This is a careful study, with bibliography, notes, and full reference to authorities at all points, of the influence of France on Germany, and of Germany on French ideas, in the 1830 to 1848 period when *Le Globe* of Paris was in the height of its power, and was continually appealing to the spiritual unity of Germany and France, when the writings of the French romantic school of 1828 were permeating Germany, and later, when George Sand found in Germany her most enthusiastic readers; while Heine conveyed to Paris ideas which were at least partly German. The whole movement in both countries is now sadly out of fashion, and seems more distant than does the eighteenth century. But the book of Dr.

Dresch is to be commended as the history of a dead cause, destroyed by the rise in Germany of the National Liberal spirit.

WE have on our table *Life of Joseph Jordan, Surgeon*, by F. W. Jordan, M.D. (Sherratt & Hughes), — *Koreans at Home*, by C. J. D. Tayler (Cassell), — *The Slave in History*, by W. Stevens (R.T.S.), — *The Organization of Agriculture*, by E. A. Pratt (Murray), — *The Royal University of Ireland, Calendar for 1904* (Dublin, Thom), — *Roman Problems from and after Plutarch's Roman Questions*, by G. C. Allen (Bickers), — *From the Restoration of 1660 to the Revolution of 1688*, by J. Brown, D.D. (Law), — *Sacrum Commmercium: the Converse of Francis and his Sons with Holy Poverty* (Dent), — *Desiderius Erasmus on Education*, by W. H. Woodward (Cambridge, University Press), — *Applications of the Kinetic Theory*, by W. P. Boynton (Macmillan), — *Cobden's Work and Opinions*, by Lord Welby and Sir Louis Mallet (Fisher Unwin), — *Wordless Conversation*, by Mrs. Hugh Bell (Arnold), — *The Book of the Country Cottage*, by E. S. Leith (Treherne), — *Nathaniel Hawthorne's Tales: a Selection* (Cassell), — *Studies in Browning*, by J. Flew (C. H. Kelly), — *The Main Chance*, by M. Nicholson (Ward & Lock), — *The Setting Sun*, by X. (Skeffington), — *The Homebuilders*, by K. E. Harriman (Brown & Langham), — *El Dorado*, by R. Cromie (Ward & Lock), — *Cloud and Storm*, by L. Derwent (Hurst & Blackett), — *Sir Mortimer*, by Mary Johnston (Constable), — *The Kiss of the Enemy*, by Headon Hill (Cassell), — *The Maid Lilies*, by W. Platt (Greening), — *Mr. Montgomerie, Fool*, by G. Mill (Blackwood), — *The Modern Obstacle*, by A. D. Miller (Putnam), — *Eager Heart, a Christmas Mystery Play*, by A. M. Buckton (Methuen), — *Thrytho, a Drama*, by E. H. Moore (Sherratt & Hughes), — *The Burden of the Time*, by the Rev. C. Clifford (New York, Cathedral Library Association), — *Selections from the Literature of Theism*, edited by A. Caldecott and H. R. Mackintosh (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark), — *and Der Ursprung des Harlekin*, by Dr. Otto Driesen (Berlin, Duncker). Among New Editions we have *In Lincoln Green*, by E. Gilliat (Seeley), — *and A Guide to Zermatt and the Matterhorn*, by E. Whymper (Murray).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Cullen (A. H.), *The Teaching of James*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Jordan (W. G.), *The Philippiian Gospel*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Peake (A. S.), *The Problem of Suffering in the Old Testament*, cr. 8vo, 2/6.

Robertson (P. W.), *The Sacrament Sabbath in the Free Church of Scotland*, edited by his wife, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Law.

Pollock (Sir F.), *The Expansion of the Common Law*, 8vo, 6/.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Royal Academy, from Reynolds to Millais, edited by C. Holmes, folio, sewed, 5/ net.
Scholdfield (A.), *The New Freehand Drawing*, 4to, 3/6 net.
Vandyck, by M. G. Smallwood, 18mo, 2/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Shakespeare Documents, by D. H. Lambert, cr. 8vo, 3/6.
Smith (A. B.), *Handbook Index to the First Folio of Shakespeare*, 8vo, 10/6 net; Large-Paper Edition, 26/ net.

Political Economy.

Chomley (C. H.), *Protection in Canada and Australasia*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Dawson (W. H.), *Protection in Germany*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Ely (R. T.) and Wicker (G. R.), *Elementary Principles of Economics*, cr. 8vo, 4/ net.

Unwin (G.), *Industrial Organization in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*, 8vo, 7/6 net.

History and Biography.

Annual Register, 1903, 8vo, 18/.
Brüggen (Baron E. von der), *Russia of To-day*, cr. 8vo, 6/.
Courtney (W. L.), *The Development of Maurice Maeterlinck, and other Sketches of Foreign Writers*, 3/6 net.
Dunstable: its History, &c., by W. G. Smith, 8vo, 6/ net.
English Topography: Part 15, London, Vol. 1, 8vo, 7/6.
Furniss (Harry) at Home, written and illustrated by Himself, roy. 8vo, 16/ net.

Great Frenchman and the Little Genevese, translated by Lady Seymour, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Horbottle (T. B.), *Dictionary of Historical Allusions*, 8vo, 7/6.
Hore (P. H.), *A History of the Town and County of Wexford*, 4to, 40/ net.

Kirke (H.), *From the Gun-Room to the Throne*, cr. 8vo, 5/.
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2, WHITEHALL GARDENS, MEMORABILIA QUEDAM.

THE old mansion which the publishing house of Archibald Constable & Co. are leaving in Whitehall Gardens for new premises in James Street, Haymarket, is one of considerable interest. It is one of a row of houses, with gardens extending to the river embankment, which stood in what was formerly known as the Privy Garden, between the Banqueting House and the Bowling Green. The site was laid out as an orchard by Henry VIII. soon after Wolsey's fall, and embellished under his successors until, under the geometrical sway of Inigo Jones, it took on the semblance of a chessboard, each square being formed by a grass plot surmounted by a statue, with intersecting paths. Room was also found for a fountain and two very elaborate sundials. It was in this garden that the matutinal peregrinations of Charles II. were observed with so much interest by Pepys. Here, too, the same inquisitive eyes (it is not without a peculiar appropriateness that the purists insist upon our calling the diarist "Pepys") detected with scandalous gusto the finest smocks and linen petticoats of My Lady Castlemaine, "laced with rich lace at the bottom that ever I saw, and it did me good to look at them." The site of No. 2 must have been at the extreme south-eastern corner, where the garden adjoins "Whitehall Yard," the chief adornment of which for 211 years (1687-1898) was Toby Rustat's leaden statue of James II. as a Roman Emperor, which at present adorns the new Admiralty Garden. After his strategic retreat from the firing line at the Boyne, James incurred a certain imputation of cowardice; but it must be admitted that he stood fire well when the greater part of Whitehall Palace was burnt down in 1693, and his heroic figure was observed enveloped in clouds of dense smoke. William III. took the conflagration philosophically; he had already moved his residence to Kensington. Queen Anne moved to St. James's, and the phoenix that arose from the ashes was not the gilded spires of a new palace, but the squat form of Vanbrugh's "goose pye."

But the spot is haunted by literary ghosts of a very inferior grade to those of Vanbrugh and Swift. The wall which separated the garden from the street was, during the eighteenth century, a favourite pitch for ballad and broadside sellers. Here they displayed their wares, and here Burke may often have been seen in quest of the latest rhymes upon Warren Hastings, or the last caricature of Charles Fox. The subsequent appearance of the yard is clearly depicted, both from the north side and the south, in two good engravings by Malton and Malcolm, of 1795 and 1807 respectively.

The house which has been the home of Messrs. Constable for the past nine years was built about 1824, and was adorned some ten years later with gilt-edged picture-panels (in what remained of the taste of Louis Quinze in the age of Louis Philippe) from the brush of a superannuated Fragonard, who signs himself proudly "E. G. Parris, history painter to Queen Adelaide." Both these foyer paintings and the ceilings and chimney-pieces have found admirers. Among the latter, presumably, was that chaste of art connoisseurs Benjamin Disraeli; at any rate, he occupied the house thus decorated for several years previous to his last appearance as Prime Minister in 1874. Unless rumour is false and legend lies, these simpering comédiennes have looked down from their panels upon more than one historic interview between the two greatest of modern Conservatives.

The adjoining house, now occupied by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, was Sir R. Peel's town residence, described with circumstance by Carlyle, who dined with the great statesman in

the very room, looking over towards the river, in which a few months later he breathed his last.

SIR HENRY WOTTON'S 'STATE OF CHRISTENDOM.'

PROF. WARD, in his able sketch of Sir Henry Wotton, is strongly drawn to the belief that Wotton did not go with Essex into Ireland, and certainly that he did not join his fellow-secretary, Henry Cuffe, in conniving at the futile conspiracy. Probably these facts assisted fully as much in keeping his head upon his shoulders as did the "timely retreat" to which Mr. Hughes draws attention.

In his date of the writing of the 'State of Christendom' Mr. Hughes is probably more accurate than is the 'Dictionary of National Biography'; but in the light of Prof. Ward's deductions, and in the knowledge we possess of Wotton's character, is not Mr. Hughes a little hasty in assuming that Wotton shared either the political or the religious views of the men he cites, or that he was supposed by those in authority to share them, merely because in the building up of his diplomatic career he voluntarily came into contact with them? One only of that group of Romanists, Throgmorton, is said to have been his friend, and the friendship between the Wottons and the Throgmortons was an inherited matter, which in the following generation culminated in a marriage.

Mr. Hughes adds that "it is not surprising that this 'Inglesse Italianato' seriously considered whether or not he should become an assassin." According to Prof. Ward, nobody but Caspar Scioppius, "one of the most unprincipled and shameless literary gladiators of this or any other age, ever pretended to regard Wotton as a would-be assassin." In that very treatise from which Mr. Hughes quotes, Wotton expressly adds how much such an action is to be abhorred, and speaks of "the continual terror that such an offence might breed into his conscience."

MABEL E. WOTTON.

THE WEST-SAXON REGNAL PERIODS IN MS. TIBERIUS A III.

4, Temple Road, Hornsey, N.

THE chronology of the kings of the West Saxons who reigned during the first seventy-five years of the tenth century has not yet been rendered reliable. The date of Edward the Elder's accession cannot, it is said, be fixed from his charters, because none of them gives the regnal year in which the grant was made. The date of Athelstan's accession is equally uncertain, because historians are in doubt about the year in which Edward died. The year of Athelstan's death, also, is undetermined, and the testimony of both charters and chronicles is said to be inconclusive as to the date of Edmund's accession. We do not, indeed, touch sure ground until we reach the date of Edmund's death in May, 946. After this event we fall into uncertainty again, for Edred's death is dated differently in different MSS. of the 'Chronicle,' though the indirect evidence of charters, we are assured, requires us to assign Edwy's accession to 955. The year of Edwy's death, also, is in dispute, and the date when his brother Edgar became sole king consequently remains unfixed. Such is the condition in which Mr. Plummer found the chronology of the West-Saxon kings in the tenth century—*vide* 'Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel,' ii. 112, 132, 142, 145, 149, 151. In view of this admitted confusion and uncertainty it is very curious that a document compiled in 977, which bears directly upon all these questions, has not been fully considered. I refer to the memoranda on fo. 178 of the Cotton MS. Tiberius A III., which give the regnal periods of these kings in years, months, weeks, and days. Mr. Plummer prints these calculations in his edition of the 'Chronicle,' i. 5 (5), and refers to them two or three times; but

he does not realize their true value, even when criticizing opinions expressed by Dr. Stubbs, who did make some slight use of them. These memoranda are denoted by β , because the single leaf they appear on is held to have belonged to the chronicle in Tiberius A VI. known as B, which was copied out in about the year 1000, and the original of which is believed to have come to an end in 977—*vide* Mr. Plummer's Introduction, lxxxix, xc. Five of the accessions, therefore, may have fallen in the lifetime of the computist who made the original calculations before 978. The data he gives are as follows: Alfred, 28 years and 6 months; Edward, 24 years; Athelstan, 14 years, 7 weeks, and 3 days; Edmund, 6 years and 6 months all but 2 days [MS. ii., lege u.]; Edred, 9 years and 6 weeks; Edwy, 3 years and 36 weeks all but 2 days; Edgar, 16 years [MS. xvi., lege xviii.], 8 weeks, and 2 days.

Edmund died on May 25-26, 946. (I am giving the double date for reasons explained in 'The Old English Dating of Vespertinal Events,' *Athenæum*, December 28, 1901, p. 876.) β says he reigned six years and six months all but two days ("butan ii. nihtum"). If this is correct Edmund was consecrated on Wednesday, November 27, 939; but that day was not a festival, and was not fit for the office. I have no doubt that we have to do here with a frequent error—the misreading of an original *u* as *ii.*, and I would emend the text accordingly. This correction assigns Edmund's consecration to St. Andrew's Day, Saturday, November 30, 939. I have given reasons already for believing that the Old English annalistic year commenced in September (*vide* *Athenæum*, September 22, 1900, p. 380), hence the events of November, 939, will be found chronicled in ann. dcccxxl. For this reason I date the coronation of Edmund on November 30, 939—dcccxxl.

The following table shows the dates upon which the calculations in β depend:—

	Coronation Days.	Regnal Intervals in β .				Obits.
		Years.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	
Alfred	St. Mark's Day, April 25, 872.	28	6	25 October, 900—dccccli.
Edward	Whitsunday, May 31, 901.	24	16-17 July, 925.
Athelstan	Sunday, September 4, 925—dcccxxxvi.	14	...	7	3	26-27 October, 939—dcccxxl.
Edmund	St. Andrew's Day, November 30, 939—dcccxxl.	6	6	...	butan u. nihtum.	25-26 May, 946.
Edred	Sunday, October 11, 946—dcccxlvi.	9	...	6	...	22-23 November, 955—dcccclvi.
Edwy	The Conversion of St. Paul, January 25, 956.	3	...	36	butan ii. dagum.	1 October, 959—dcccclx.
Edgar	Jubilate Sunday, May 10, 957.	18†	...	8	2	7-8 July, 975.

* MS. ii.

† MS. xvi.

In order to make the best use possible of these calculations we must know, first, whether the regnal periods are calculated severally from the day of accession or of consecration. Now, from Alfred's accession in 871 to Edmund's death in 946 there are 75 years and 1 month; but the total of the four intervals given in β is only 73 years and 7 weeks. They cannot be computed from the date of accession, therefore, but from that of coronation. Such a method implies the ecclesiastical view that the king did not really begin to reign until he was consecrated.

Secondly, we must know how the terminal days were reckoned. The datary we are dependent upon had four methods to choose from: he could include both days or exclude both, or he could include the coronation day only or the day of death only. The method actually adopted was to exclude both days. Two considerations prove this. First, Athelstan's coronation, according to a grant made on the very day and recorded in the Red Book of Canterbury ('Cartul. Saxon,' ii. 317), took place on September 4 (925), and between that day and October 27, the day of his death, there are exactly seven weeks and three days, as β says. Second, the regnal periods of Edred and Edgar commence on Tuesday, if we include the day of death, and on Monday if we exclude it; consequently, as kings were consecrated in mediæval times either on the Lord's Day or on some high festival, it may be assumed that these particular consecrations took place on the Lord's Day, and that the regnal interval did not include either of the terminal days. All that is necessary to be done, then, in order to compute the date of consecration exactly, is to calculate backwards from the day of the obit until the given period of time is passed through, when the next preceding day must be the one sought. In order to apply the data we will commence with Edmund's obit and work, first, backwards from it to Alfred, and then forwards to Edgar.

Athelstan, according to Chronicle A, died on vi. Kal. Novemb., ann. dcccxxl. (altered correctly from "dcccxxli."). His death, therefore, occurred on October 26-27, 939—dcccxxl. An interval of 14 years, 7 weeks, and 3 days takes us back to Sunday, September 3-4, 925—dcccxxxvi., which is the date indicated in the Red Book of Canterbury already cited.

Edward the Elder died on July 16-17, according to the Register of Hyde Abbey (p. 6). If we assign this calendar date to the year of Athelstan's coronation, viz., 925, we must date Edward's consecration in 901, which agrees with Ethelwerd, who tells us that Edward was crowned on Whitsunday (sc. May 31) in that very year, *vide* *Athenæum*, December 22, 1900, p. 827.

The year and day of King Alfred's death are still in dispute, though nothing has yet been advanced which could justify the alteration of the data actually given in the Parker and Laud MSS. of the 'Chronicle,' and in Ethelwerd. These dates indicate October 25, A.D. 900—dccccli. If Alfred reigned exactly 28 years and 6 months from his consecration, he must have been crowned on St. Mark's Day, April 24-25, 872, almost exactly a year after his accession. We will now move forward again to May 25-26, 946.

Edred died on St. Clement's Day, November 22-23, dcccclvi. (Chronicles A, D, and E) or dcccclvi. (B and C). For other instances of similar wavering, due to change in the *caput anni*, cf. *Athenæum*, November 10, 1900, p. 616 (3). If we pass over the 9 years and 6 weeks' interval preceding November 22-23, 955—dcccclvi., we reach back to the Lord's Day, October 10-11, 945—dcccxlvi., and that may well be the date of Edred's consecration.

Edwy died vi. Non. Octobr. (Hyde Register, p. 272) or Kal. Octobr. (Chronicle A); the first date is ecclesiastical, the other civil, and they indicate the evening of October 1. The year is variously given: dcccclviii. (A), dcccclix. (B, C, and E), while β indicates 959—dcccclx.

Three years and 36 weeks all but 2 days before October 1-2, 959, brings us to the great festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, January 24-25, 956.

Edgar died on July 7-8, 975. An interval of 16 years, 8 weeks, and 2 days before this brings us to Tuesday, May 9-10, 959, which fell some months before Edwy's death, and, moreover, was not a festival. There is certainly an error in the tradition of the MS. here, and I believe that the original datary gave the interval between Edgar's Mercian consecration, presumably in 957, and his death. In 957 May 9-10, the computed date, fell on the Third Sunday after Easter, which is known to computists as "Jubilæ, omnis terra."

A. ANSCOMBE.

ELKANAH SETTLE.

AN interesting little exhibition of early eighteenth-century bookbinding may now be seen in the King's Library at the British Museum. They are all copies of the works of one writer, Elkanah Settle, who was the official poet of the City from 1691 to 1723. The volumes shown are presentation copies from the author, and have the owner's arms on the sides. In some cases the arms first stamped on the binding were covered by a strip of leather on which another coat was shown. It seems probable that Settle, having selected a likely patron, had a copy bound for him with his arms, and sent to him. A few weeks later, if the expected gratification did not arrive, the poet wrote to ask his patron's judgment on the verses—one such letter, at any rate, exists. Sometimes, instead of the gratification the volume was returned, when a new patron was sought, a new coat of arms stamped, and it was sent out again. The copies with the Fiennoes, Walters, and Falmouth arms are all in this state. A close inspection shows that the coat under the Walters arms was chequy. Mr. Cyril Davenport, who first called attention to these bindings, considers them important from another point of view. Most armorial bindings are done in quantity, and from a block; the arms on these are built up from the simplest tools, and are really very well executed. The binder's name is unknown. The copies here shown date from 1707 to 1720, the latest being an elegy on the death of Lord Dundonald, sent to one of the Ladies Cochrane.

THE INCORPORATION OF THE STATIONERS' COMPANY.

MAY I draw attention to a very curious mistake in regard to an important event in the history of printing in England, the incorporation of the Stationers' Company? Every writer, from Herbert in 1790 down to the present day, even including Mr. Arber in his great 'Transcript of the Stationers' Registers,' has dated the charter 1556. Now the date in the charter is May 4th, 3 & 4 Philip & Mary, which must be 1557, and thus events fall into a natural sequence. The charter was passed May 4th, 1557, enrolled on June 3rd, and the full and formal registers of the Company begin on July 19th.

E. GORDON DUFF.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on the 15th inst. the following books from the library of the late Francis Darby, of Coalbrookdale, Salop: Fabian von Aerswald's Ringer Kunst (Wrestling), plates by L. Cranach, 1539, &c., 447. Burton's Arabian Nights, 16 vols., 1885-6, 277. Whittingham's British Poets, 100 vols., in 50, morocco extra, 1822, 327. 10s. Clarendon's Rebellion, 245 extra portraits, 6 vols., 1707, 207. Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron and Tour, extra illustrations, 9 vols., 1817-21, 907. Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, new edition, large paper, with extra illustrations, 12 vols., finely bound, 987. Memorials of the Grace Family, with some original drawings by

P. Absalom, 3 vols., 1822-4, 307. 10s. Holinshed's Chronicles, 2 vols., 1577, 267. Houbraeken's Heads, special copy with duplicate proof impressions, 1743-1751, 377. Houghton Gallery, 2 vols., 1788, 297. 10s. Œuvre de Jacques-Philippe Le Bas, Graveur du Roy, 406 plates, 3 vols., 1781, 357. 10s. Piranesi, Opere della Architettura, 18 vols., 527. Shakespeare's Works, second folio, with Smethwicke imprint, 1632, 2507. Arden of Feversham, E. Alde, 1633, 537. Sporting Magazine, 98 vols., 1793-1842, 614.

The same auctioneers sold on the 17th and 18th inst. the following books from the library of an old county family: Ascham's The Scholemaster, first edition, 1570, 197. Bacon's Advancement of Learning, first edition, 1605, 197. Essays (sixth edition), 1613, 207. Practica Baldi, English binding, by John Reynes, 1528, 207. Barclay's Ship of Fools, &c., 1570, 177. 10s. Juliana Barnes's Book of St. Albans, by Markham, 1595, 157. 10s. The Great Bible (Cromwell's), 1541, 197. 5s. Wilson's Bible, 3 vols., bound by Edwards of Halifax, with fore-edge paintings, 1785, 227. Buck's Views, 4 vols., 207. Cervantes's Don Quixote, first part, first edition, Madrid, 1605, 947. Chapman's Homer, 1615, 207. Chaucer's Works, 1561, 207. Crashaw's Steps to the Temple, first edition, uncut, 1646, 297. 10s. Instructions sur la faict de la Guerre, contemporary Grollieresque binding, 1548, 207. Savonarola, Triumphus Crucis, 1633, Ben Jonson's copy, with his autograph and motto, 287. Horace, by Ben Jonson, 1640, 197. Linschoten's Voyages, 1598, 217. Lodge's Rosalynde, 1596, 2957. R. Mulcaster's Positions, presentation copy from the author to Ferdinand Fielding, 1581, 287. Rump Songs, uncut, 1660, 197. 5s. Smith's Virginia, imperfect, 1624-30, 517. Spenser's Works, 1617, &c., Sir Peter Lely's copy, 107. 10s. Stanyhurst's Translation of Virgil, 1583, 307. The New Life of Virginea, 1612, 367. Declaration of the State of Virginia, 1616 (4 ll.), 327. 10s. Watts's Hymns, first edition, 1707, 257. Smith's Map of Virginia, 1612, 967.

The following were the property of the Bedford Literary Institute: Horæ B.V.M. ad Usum Sarum, Londini Venundantur apud P. Kaetz (a little-known London publisher), 1524, 1017. Missale ad Usum Sarum, Paris, Hopylius, 1510, 977. Biblia Sacra, Anglo-Norman MS., Sec. XIV., 427. 10s. The Cursor Mundi, and other English MSS. of the fifteenth century, in 1 vol., 897.

Literary Gossip.

BORN, like that surviving glory of English letters, George Meredith, in 1828, we reach to-day our four-thousandth number, and an age which in these times of ephemeral failures and successes might command respect, if respect were in fashion. But we see no occasion to make the continuity of our career or the independence of our opinions a means of advertisement. We prefer, as we pause and look back over the years, to thank the many whose support and confidence have made our life long, and who have believed that our censure as well as our praise is due to that honest search for the truth which was especially associated with the name of our real founder, Charles Wentworth Dilke. That sincerest form of flattery which is imitation has often been ours, nor has the abuse of those who conceived themselves misjudged been untempered with the gratitude of many, both dead and living, who have acknowledged our help and encouragement. A more frequent and palpable tribute has been the conveyance of our matter ("convey," the wise it call), without acknowledgment, for the appreciation of the daily reader.

Stare super antiquas vias is at once the delight and the defect of the English people. We have been associated many times with the cause of the pioneer, with freedom and reform. To take only two instances: F. D. Maurice, one of our earliest editors, not only discovered the genius of Tennyson, but was the pioneer of the movement to give proper education to women; John Francis, for fifty years our publisher,

took a leading part in the repeal of the exorbitant taxes on literature and the press.

THE general tendency of present criticism, due perhaps to the absence of outstanding guides or authorities, is to deal in personalities rather than first principles, impressionism rather than logic, and to silence that comparative sense which acquaintance with the masterpieces of the world encourages. Immortality is so frequently and rashly promised to the writer of to-day that such praise has almost become a farce, and it is necessary to remind readers that restraint in expression does not mean disparagement, nor a high standard a personal grudge. We are as ready as any to welcome the new man without regard to cliques or coteries. And our praise should be the more significant because we have not yielded to the convention admirably expressed in the last line of 'The Castle Spectre,' which was amended by the actors, says Forster in his 'Life of Dickens,' to the beneficent but sweeping sentiment—

And give us your applause, for that is always just.

Our annual review of Foreign Literature will this year appear in the first week of September instead of July.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. will issue early in the autumn a collection of 'Errata' in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' which has been compiled by Mr. Sidney Lee mainly from corrections and suggestions forwarded to the publishers and editors during the publication of the work, or since its completion. Mrs. Murray Smith intends to present copies of the 'Errata' to all subscribers to the 'Dictionary' who make application. The 'Errata' will be available in two forms: either in a bound volume, to range with the volumes of the 'Dictionary,' or in a portfolio of unbound sheets, which will permit the insertion separately in each volume of the corresponding list of errata.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* for July contains the opening number of a second serial story by Agnes and Egerton Castle, entitled 'Rose of the World.' Mr. Lang's "Historical Mystery" this month is 'The Cardinal's Necklace.' Mr. Sidney Low contributes an appreciation of H. M. Stanley, while the theme of a "Blackstick Paper" by Mrs. Richmond Ritchie is 'Paris and the Exhibition of the Primitives.' Sir E. Maunde Thompson writes on 'The First Englishman in Japan,' while the Rev. G. S. Davies, describing 'The Arctic Railway' across Lapland, touches on the gradual advance of Russia towards an open-water port in Northern Norway. 'Verba non Facta' is a cricketing poem by Mr. Alfred Cochrane, and 'A Budding Diplomatist' a short story by H. Bartholomew. This month, also, a new series of articles begins on 'Household Budgets Abroad,' similar to that of 1901 on 'English Household Budgets.'

In the July *Blackwood* begins a series entitled 'The War in the Far East,' by O., the work of a contributor at the seat of war. A new poem by Mr. Alfred Noyes, 'In Great Waters,' is worthy of note. Among other articles are 'A Plea for Landlords,' by Dr. Farquharson, M.P.; 'A Spring Trip in Manitoba,' by Mr. C. H. Williams;

biographical studies of Prof. Bain and Lord George Bentinck; and a review of 'The African Colony.'

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish, probably during July, a novel by Mrs. C. King Warry, entitled 'The Sentinel of Wessex.' It is a story of the isle of Portland in the early part of the last century, and portrays the extreme insularity and clannishness of the old-time Portlanders. Many of the incidents are founded on fact, and the author has striven to accentuate the traditional paganism of a primitive community underlying a strong superstructure of Christianity.

MESSRS. METHUEN will publish next autumn a limited edition of 'Memorials of a Warwickshire Parish,' by the late Mr. Robert Hudson, who lived in Lapworth for nearly forty years, and traced its history up to recent times. The volume is mainly descriptive of records preserved through many centuries in the parish chest of the village. It was not known, until Mr. Hudson made his exhaustive examination of the papers, that they reached back as far as the reign of Richard I. Two appendixes will constitute a long record of the names and families of the parish. Plans and illustrations will complete what promises to be a particularly interesting piece of local history.

MR. EDWARD T. BENNETT, the historian of the Psychical Society, is about to publish through Mr. Brimley Johnson a further work, entitled 'Twenty Years of Psychical Research, 1882-1901.' A descriptive index of reference to main issues and a selected list of books are provided for the use of students desirous of pursuing any special branch of investigation.

A MEMORIAL is to be erected in Bristol Cathedral to the late Master of the Temple. A local committee has been formed to promote the object, and 225*l.* has already been promised. Contributions may be sent to the hon. secretary, Mr. Hugo Mallet, 6, Princes Buildings, Clifton, Bristol, or to the Union of London & Smith's Bank, Bristol, on account of "Canon Ainger Memorial Fund."

PROF. W. C. VAN MANEN and Mr. Eden Phillpotts have consented to act as Honorary Associates of the Rationalist Press Association.

WE are glad to hear that Messrs. Methuen have got Prof. Hall Griffin to enlarge his proposed 'Life of Browning.' The professor has been long known as an ardent disciple of the poet. He has photographed every accessible spot, character, and picture mentioned in Browning's works, including every yard of his walk from the stall where he bought his old yellow book of 'The Ring and the Book' to his lodgings. He has also, for the first time, given the real date of the buying of the book, 1859, for which three later dates had been fixed by other biographers, Mrs. Orr having provided two of them. Prof. Griffin has also been fortunate enough to obtain from Mr. Charles Domett, Waring's son, not only Alfred Domett's own diaries, but also the letters of Arnould, a close friend of Domett and Browning, giving many interesting details about Browning's early life in London. Prof. Griffin has, too, identified

the sites of the houses in Hatcham and Camberwell where Browning lived, and has had much help from the poet's late sister and his son, so that all the details of his life, with many of those of his wife's, should at last be accurately set forth.

THE forthcoming double section of the 'Oxford English Dictionary,' which has been prepared by Mr. W. A. Craigie, includes upwards of 3,000 words recorded between *reactively* and *ree*. This portion contains comparatively few words of native origin, but some of these are of considerable importance and interest. The adjective *red*, the specific applications of which have involved much research, occupies twenty-one and a half columns. The number of illustrative quotations in this section is 16,156.

THE next number of *Dana: an Irish Magazine of Independent Thought* will contain articles by Mr. Stephen Gwynn ('The Policy of the Irish Party'), the Hon. W. Gibson ('The Possibility of a Thought-Revival in Ireland'), Mr. F. H. O'Donnell ('The Facts of Church Building in Ireland'), Mr. John Eglinton ('On Going to Church'), &c.

IN the July number, closing the first year, of the *Scottish Historical Review* (MacLehose), Prof. W. P. Ker offers important suggestions regarding French mid-links between the Danish and the Scottish ballads. Other contributions are a notice of the career of the deserted Norwegian bride of Queen Mary's Bothwell, a chain of proofs of the use of the Celtic trews, a survey of the mediæval stage, an account of Scottish industrial undertakings, and a paper on the Scottish ancestry of President Roosevelt.

SPECIMENS of the work of Esther Inglis, the seventeenth-century calligrapher and miniaturist, are seldom met with. An interesting example appears in Messrs. Hodgson's catalogue for sale next week, entitled "Octonaries upon the Vanitie and Inconstancie of the World, writin and limd be me Esther Inglis the XXIII Decemb: 1607." It consists of an illuminated title, dedication, two sonnets signed "D. G." (one addressed "To the only Paragon and matchles Mistrisse of the golden Pen, Esther Inglis"), and forty-seven leaves. The 'Octonaries,' which are adorned with flowers, are all in different styles of calligraphy, some being in an almost microscopic hand, and two are written backwards. Unfortunately, a few leaves have been slightly damaged by fire.

THE July number of *Broad Views* will include articles on 'The Failure of the Church,' by Viscount Mountmorres; 'The Conscription Report,' by Major-General Sir Alfred Turner; and 'The Theory of Protection,' by Major Leonard Darwin.

NEXT Wednesday the British Academy have secured a paper by Sir Richard Jebb on 'Bacchylides.'

AT the last monthly meeting of the board of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, Mr. C. J. Longman in the chair, the sum of 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was voted for the relief of fifty-five members and widows of members; three new members were elected, and four fresh applications for membership were received. The Seaside Holiday Home at Eastbourne is to be given up next Michael-

mas, in consequence of the small interest taken in it by the trade generally.

DR. GASQUET, the well-known historian and scholar, will preside at the annual dinner of the old boys of the Benedictine College of Downside, which will be held at the Hôtel Dieudonné on Tuesday, July 5th.

PROF. ALBERT SMYTH has started for England from America with the idea of hunting up in England and France further unpublished correspondence for his new ten-volume edition of the works of Benjamin Franklin, to be issued by the Macmillan Company in 1906, the two-hundredth anniversary of Franklin's birth. Prof. Smyth is sole editor of the forthcoming publication.

THE handsome legacy of 50,000 francs of M. Eugène Patron, for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to Bernardin de Saint-Pierre in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, has been accepted by the managers of the Jardin. No place could be more suitable for such a monument, for the author of 'Paul et Virginie' did much excellent work here by carrying on the greatly-needed improvements inaugurated by Buffon. The proposal comes just ninety years after his death, but it is none the less welcome; and the Patron legacy is sufficiently generous to allow of a handsome statue.

THE death is announced from Paris of Théophile Gautier *fil.*, the eldest of the three sons of the critic and poet, at the age of sixty-nine years. The younger Gautier had been all his life engaged in literary pursuits, and was an excellent German scholar. His earliest literary attempts were translations from Goethe. During his father's absences he acted as both art and dramatic critic of the *Moniteur*; he published many novels which have now passed into oblivion, and contributed to most of the leading Paris papers, notably to the *Figaro*, where his 'Impressions de Voyages' and his 'Chroniques' were widely read. During the war he was entrusted by the Empress Eugénie with a confidential mission to Bismarck, and the story of this he himself told in the *Revue de Paris* last year. He was long associated with M. Frédéric Masson in the editing of the *Revue des Lettres et des Arts*, and for some time acted as chief editor of the *Figaro Illustré*. He was to the last faithful to the traditions of the Napoleonic dynasty in which he had been brought up.

THE death is announced from Stuttgart, in his fifty-seventh year, of Carl Weitbrecht, former principal of the Technical Hochschule in that town, and an author of some repute. Weitbrecht, who was originally in the Church, took a prominent part in all questions of educational reform in Württemberg. In addition to sundry volumes of stories, both in High German and in the Suabian dialect, and several dramas and lyrics, he wrote 'Deutsche Literaturgeschichte des 19 Jahrhunderts' and 'Deutsche Literaturgeschichte der Klassikerzeit.'

THE Carolinum at Osnabrück will celebrate in August the 1,100th anniversary of its foundation. According to tradition this venerable boys' school was incorporated by a charter of Charlemagne in 804.

WE note the issue of the following Parliamentary Papers: Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland, December, 1903 (7d.); and Regulations for Secondary Schools, August 1st, 1904, to July 31st, 1905 (2d.).

SCIENCE

The Penetration of Arabia. By D. G. Hogarth. (Lawrence & Bullen.)

It is a literary, scientific, and, we may add, a political gain to be placed in possession of a standard work describing the exploration of Arabia. But from a utilitarian point of view we should have preferred a book telling us rather more of the country, its population, its possibilities, and the part it has played, and will again play in the future, and rather less of the mere history of the process by which its interior regions have been revealed to outside study. Of course this would not have been entirely true to the plan of the editor-in-chief, which aims at a series of books telling of "the story of exploration." The case of Arabia is rather exceptional, and herein we seem to require something more than a strict chronicle of travel. The huge country lies athwart the road between East and West, and, unless we are very much mistaken, it is destined to form the site of the future route from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. For though the Euphrates Valley line may or may not be eventually constructed, we cannot lose sight of the fact that that wonderful belt, the thirtieth parallel of latitude, is studded with such important points as Cairo, El Jof, the head of the Persian Gulf, Quetta, Dera Gazi Khan, Delhi, Lhasa, and Shanghai. All these positions have figured conspicuously in the history of the East, and the development of modern events causes them to reappear every now and then with all their pristine significance in the politics of the day.

If Northern Asia is to be the recognized sphere of Russia, then Southern Asia pertains legitimately to Great Britain, and, if so, Arabia's future will be even more closely linked with our national destinies than it is at present. If it is thus regarded, its politics ought not to be excluded from a geographical conspectus, for the two branches of study are really inseparable.

Before the exploration of the country there were the researches of Ptolemy, who enumerated 114 cities or villages in Arabia Felix, a statement dismissed as baseless by Bunbury, but revindicated by Sprenger's masterly treatise on the 'Ancient Geography of Arabia.' The Portuguese, in their turn, also contributed to the knowledge of the country, aided by charts made by Moslems.

The pioneer of systematic and scientific exploration in Yemen, however, appears to have been Niebuhr. Owing to the death of his four comrades, he was left to conduct and publish his researches *solus*. The author renders grateful recognition to Niebuhr as follows:—

"One scarcely knows which most to praise: the aptness and fidelity of his descriptions of what he saw, or the diligence and insight evidenced in his statement of what he heard..... It would be tedious to quote a hundredth part of Niebuhr's judicious observations. He often omits a fact, but very seldom can he be convicted of an error."

The period of the Egyptian expeditions dispatched by Mahomet Ali to Arabia was marked by most important progress in European knowledge of the peninsula, especially as regards the researches of Burckhardt. During the past hundred years the number of explorers has enormously increased. The more conspicuous of these—viz., Wallin, Burton, Halévy, Manzoni, Palgrave, Doughty, the Blunts, Huber, and others—have contributed valuable data towards the completer investigation of this huge region. But the state of our knowledge is still very fragmentary:—

"Not a hundredth part of the peninsula has been mathematically surveyed; the altitude of scarcely a single point even on the littoral has been fixed by an exact process, and we depend on little more than guesses for all points in the interior. The only astronomical observations of latitude and longitude taken anywhere on the plateau, except in Yemen, are those made hastily by Pelly at Riad in 1865. The contours of the chief mountain ranges and the courses of the great interior wadis have in no case been even sketched on the spot."

We incline to think that the above does scant justice, especially in the matter of altitudes, to the work of Huber, who was an extremely careful observer; but it is probable that the author is not far out when he avers that the unknown area at present covers considerably more than half a million square miles, or not much less than half the whole superficies of Arabia.

Here is a task, one would think, that demands the immediate attention of that great and powerful society whose motto is "Ob terras reclusas," and whose occasional lament over their fast-narrowing field of activity should make them all the more eager to open up regions where Great Britain's interest ought to be predominant.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 8.—Dr. J. E. Marr, President, in the chair.—Messrs. F. J. Ernst, I. Vaughan Evans, and H. Marks Kruszinski were elected Fellows; Prof. J. Paxson Iddings of Chicago, was elected a Foreign Member; and Dr. W. Bullock Clark, of Baltimore, Maryland, and the Hon. Frank Springer, of East Las Vegas, New Mexico, were elected Foreign Correspondents.—The following communications were read: 'The Palaeontological Sequence in the Carboniferous Limestone of the Bristol Area,' by Mr. Arthur Vaughan; 'On a Small Pleiosaurus Skeleton from the White Lias of Westbury-on-Severn,' by Mr. Wintour F. Gwinell; and 'The Evidence for a Non-Sequence between the Keuper and Rhaetic Series in North-West Gloucestershire and Worcestershire,' by Mr. Linedall Richardson.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—June 15.—Mr. C. H. Compton, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley exhibited a volume of sermons preached at his parish church of East Rudham during the Commonwealth period, entitled "Præterita: a Summary of Sermons by John Ramsay, Minister of East Rudham. Printed by Thos. Creaker, for William Beade, at his house over against ye Bear Tavern in Fleet Street, 1660."—Mr. S. W. Kershaw said the dedication of the first sermon in the volume to Mr. James Dupont offered interesting data as to the family of Dupont, who had settled in East Anglia as refugees from France. The name Dupont has also been connected with Caius College, Cambridge. The sermons preached in Norfolk would naturally lend themselves in dedication to one of a noted local family.—Mr. Patrick exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Winder, of Sheffield, a curious earthenware water-pipe, about 12 in. in length and 4 in. in diameter externally. Each pipe at one end is shouldered to form a neck 3 in. in diameter for insertion into the next pipe, where the two were joined with a very hard cement. The pipes are of a rich brown glaze outside, very like Brampton ware, but where broken the section shows a close-grained bluish earthenware. At the thick end of some of them there is a narrow band sunk, about

3-16ths of an inch wide and half that in depth, having raised dots, about 6 to an inch, in the circumference. About 3 in. from the neck the pipe is rough, the surface of the rest of the length to the band being quite smooth. A broken pipe shows the interior to have corrugations more or less spiral, like the thread of a screw, the corrugations being about ½ in. from ridge to ridge. Some twenty to thirty of these pipes were dug out of an old cart track, 7 to 8 ft. below the general level of the ground, the pipes themselves being from 2 to 3 ft. below the track level, in Canklow Wood, near Rotherham. The site is within a mile of Templeborough Roman camp; but whether they had any relation to the camp or are of Roman or mediæval origin there is no evidence to show.—A paper was read by the Rev. H. J. D. Astley upon a subject which at first sight might seem to have but little relation to archaeology, viz., 'Was Primitive Man Ambidextrous?' but the paper was instructive and very interesting. Mr. Astley deduced from the many implements discovered in Kent, in France, and elsewhere, belonging to the so-called Eolithic Age, which he preferred to call the "Proto-Palæolithic Age," adapted for use by the left hand, and almost as numerous as those for use by the right hand, that from the earliest period man was an ambidextrous being. As we descend the stream of time to the dawn of history we find man continuing to use both hands impartially. Palæolithic man, in his artistic representations of animals, birds, &c., drawn on rock and pieces of bone with equal facility from both left and right, must have been ambidextrous, although for purposes of warfare he had begun to use his right hand for offence and reserve the left for defence. The Neolithic Age affords evidence in the pounders, knives, scrapers, borers, and hammers that for purposes of domestic life man still used both hands indifferently. In the Bronze Age all weapons were hafted, so there is no actual evidence forthcoming as to the use of the left hand; but that the right hand had not yet finally obtained the victory may be deduced from the fact that the Semites, Greeks, and Romans, at least apparently, wrote first by preference with the left hand, and that the early Greeks and Romans wrote impartially with both. It was not until well within the historic period that the right hand finally achieved the predominance it has maintained to the present day.—Mr. Cheney, Mr. MacMichael, the Chairman, and others took part in the discussion which followed the paper.

LINNEAN.—June 16.—Prof. W. A. Herdman, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. T. Baker, of Sydney, was admitted a Fellow.—Major G. H. Evans, of Rangoon, was elected a Fellow.—Dr. E. Drabble exhibited lantern-slides of an abnormal root of dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*, Weber, which had divided and afterwards reunited.—A discussion ensued, in which Mr. F. N. Williams, the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, and Dr. D. H. Scott took part.—Mr. R. Brooks Popham sent for exhibition some calculi from the horse: two of very large size were obtained *post mortem* from a cart-horse employed in hauling coal; a third specimen from the same animal, on being broken, showed the nucleus to be a piece of coal, probably swallowed with its food. Another large stone was associated with many smaller from a second horse—nearly one hundred in all. The specimens had been obtained from the stomach or intestinal canal of the animals.—Mr. T. Christy remarked on the occurrence of these concretions at Shanghai, and the methods employed by the Chinese grooms to rid their charges of them; and Mr. F. N. Williams contributed a few remarks.—Canon F. C. Smith sent for exhibition a handsome inflorescence of a scrambling shrub from Freetown, Sierra Leone, in habit resembling our native *Clematis vitalba*. It proved to be *Rhynchosia calycina*, Guill. & Perr., which is widely spread in Tropical Africa, reaching Rhodesia.—The first paper was by Dr. Walter Kidd (communicated by Prof. F. G. Parsons), 'On Variations in the Arrangement of Hair on the Neck of the Domestic Horse,' in which it was sought to test the validity of the theory that certain phenomena in the arrangement of hair in mammals are produced by mechanical causes. Numerous observations of the changes from a primitive type were figured and described. These changes, being shown to be congenital and of mechanical origin, were held to be instances of the inheritance of acquired characters. The paper was illustrated by twenty-six drawings shown on the screen.—The discussion was initiated by the President, followed by the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, Dr. Ridewood, and Mr. T. Christy; and Dr. Kidd replied.—Dr. Rendle, on behalf of Mr. W. Fawcett and himself, gave a summary of their paper, 'An Account of the Jamaica Species of *Lepanthus*,' illustrated by copious drawings and specimens. The drawings had been made from the living plants, so that the organs which were with

the greatest difficulty examined in dried specimens of these orchids were shown in their natural shape. Six species were previously known: this contribution doubles the number.—Dr. A. D. Waller gave an abstract of his paper (communicated by Prof. J. B. Farmer) 'On Blaze Currents of Vegetable Tissues,' proving that these currents were symptomatic of the living tissue, and were not shown by dead organisms. When referring to his experiments upon peas (*Pisum sativum*) the author mentioned the need of access to a garden in order that the material might be gathered in proper condition, for certain experiences showed that garden produce obtained in the ordinary course from a market had suffered so much from bruising as to be worthless in these experiments.—Dr. D. H. Scott and Dr. Ridewood offered some observations.—A paper by Mr. James Cash, 'On British Freshwater Rhizopoda,' (communicated by Mr. J. Hopkinson), and another by Mr. P. Olsson Seffer, 'On the Place of Linnaeus in the History of Botany' (communicated by Mr. B. Daydon Jackson), were read in title.—The next meeting will be held on November 3rd.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—June 16.—*Annual Meeting.*—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—The Duke of Northumberland, Mr. H. Rowlandson, and Mr. Cecil Harcourt Smith were elected Fellows; and Prof. J. W. Kubitschek, of Vienna, and M. Jules Maurice, of Paris, Honorary Fellows.—This being the annual general meeting, there were no exhibitions and no papers were read.—The Council submitted their report as to the status of the Society; and the Hon. Treasurer presented the balance sheet for the past year.—The President delivered his annual address, in which he gave a detailed account of the work of the Society during the previous twelve months, summarizing the principal papers which had been read, some of which have already appeared in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and referring specially to the loss by death of the two Honorary Fellows, Prof. Theodor Mommsen and M. Edmond Drouin.—A ballot having been taken for the Council and officers for the ensuing year, Sir John Evans was re-elected President; Sir Henry H. Howorth and Sir Hermann Weber, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. W. C. Boyd, Treasurer.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—June 1.—Prof. E. B. Poulton, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. F. Bayne, Dr. Simon Bengtsson, Mr. G. Bertram Kershaw, Mr. W. A. Nicholson, and the Rev. T. J. R. A. Slipper were elected Fellows.—The President made reference to the death of Mr. Robert McLachlan, F.R.S., Treasurer and one of the oldest Fellows of the Society, and announced that Mr. Albert Hugh Jones had been elected a member of the Council, and also to act as Treasurer in the place of the deceased gentleman.—Mr. E. B. Green exhibited various insects from Ceylon, including a "carpenter bee," *Xylocopa fenestrata*, Fab., and a large Asilid fly, *Hyperechia cylocopiformis*, Wlk., which very closely mimics it; specimens of *Mycetophilid* fly and cocoons from which they emerged, showing their beautiful structure; and examples of a Tineid moth and its remarkable larval cases.—Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe exhibited specimens of the rare beetle *Tachys parvulus*, taken in the New Forest in May.—Mr. J. E. Collin exhibited specimens of *Mochlonx velutinus*, Ruthe, a rare British Culicid, which he in company with Messrs. Verrall and Wainwright had found in numbers near Beaulieu, in Hampshire, on May 22nd.—Mr. A. J. Chitty exhibited an Ophiurine ichneumon, the pollen of some orchid firmly attached to the head, making it look as if it was attacked with fungus.—Mr. C. P. Pickett exhibited long series of *Angerona prunaria* and *Lyceus corydon*, showing a remarkable range of variation in both species.—The President exhibited specimens of *Paltotyreus taratus*, Fabr., an ant belonging to the family Poneridae, recently received from Dr. S. Schönland, who mentioned that about eight miles west of Palapye Road Station he had noticed an awful stench, which, however, passed off after a time. It turned out afterwards that it emanated from these ants in the trees. The President also exhibited a cluster of the green eggs of *Vanessa urticae* fixed to the underside of a small leaf towards the summit of a nettle-stem. The cryptic resemblance of the eggs to their environment was very remarkable. He then read a note on the courtship and pairing of the species.—Dr. T. A. Chapman exhibited two Erebias, caught by the President on the Guadarrama (near Madrid) last year at an elevation of about 6,000 ft. Though taken together and very much alike, they proved to be of two species, viz. *E. evias* and *E. stygine*, both males.—Mr. H. J. Turner exhibited species of the lepidopterous genus *Coleophora*, and contributed notes upon their life-histories.—Col. C. Swinhoe read a paper on 'Tropical African Geometridæ in the National Collection.'—Mr. W. L. Distant communicated a paper entitled 'Additions to a Knowledge of the Family

Cicadidæ.'—The President communicated a paper by Mr. G. F. Leigh, entitled 'Synepigonon Series of *Papilio cenea* (1902-3) and of *Hypolimnas misippus* (1904), together with Observations on the Life-History of the Former,' and exhibited specimens to illustrate the same.—Mr. E. Saunders communicated a paper on 'Hymenoptera Aculeata from Majorca (1901) and Spain (1901-2).'

PHYSICAL.—June 10.—Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, President, in the chair.—Prof. H. L. Callendar gave a demonstration of the 'Projection of the Indicator Diagrams of a Petrol Motor.'—Prof. J. A. Fleming read a paper entitled 'A Model illustrating the Propagation of an Alternating Current along a Telephone Cable, and a Simple Theory of the Same.'—Mr. M. E. J. Gheury exhibited a "Gyroscopic Collimator."

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Geographical, 8½.—The Anglo-French Boundary Commission in Nigeria. Col. G. S. McD. Elliot.
Wed. British Academy, 8½.—Address by the President; Paper on 'Hacchylides,' Sir R. C. Jebb.
Thurs. Society of Antiquaries, 8½.

Science Gossip.

THE Lord Chief Justice will preside at the annual presentation of prizes and awards to the students of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School next Wednesday.

THE Report and Evidence of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Administration by the Meteorological Council of the existing Parliamentary Grant have just been published as Parliamentary Papers, in two volumes (2d. and 1s.). We also note the appearance of the Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, 1903, Part II., Salmon Fisheries (1s. 5d.).

A NEW small planet was discovered photographically by Mr. G. H. Peters, of the Naval Observatory, Washington, on the 11th ult. Another (the latest discovery) was found by Prof. Max Wolf two days afterwards (May 13th) at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg.

A NEW variable star, 113, 1904, Ursæ Minoris, has been detected by Madame Coraski whilst examining the photographs taken by M. Blajko at the Moscow Observatory; this object is of the 8.5 magnitude at the maximum, and about the twelfth when at its minimum. It should have been mentioned that nearly ninety stars have been shown to be certainly or probably variable by the examinations made by Mrs. Fleming and Miss Leavitt of the photographic plates taken this year at Harvard College Observatory; hence the great accession to the numbers of those recently announced.

THE *Connaissance des Temps* for the year 1906 has recently been issued, and is the 228th of an ephemeris which has appeared regularly since it was started by Picard in 1679, but has undergone, especially of late years, many modifications and improvements in its details and tables. The present volume, like those from 1876 onwards, has been edited by M. Loewy, who succeeded the late M. Tisserand as Director of the Paris Observatory in 1896. It does not appear that any alterations of importance have been made in the volume now before us, and the data for the constants of nutation and aberration remain, as settled at the International Conference of 1896, as 9° 21' and 20° 47' respectively; also the solar parallax, 8" 80, with which closely agrees the value determined by Mr. Hinks, of the Cambridge Observatory, from the collected observations of the small planet Eros, and laid before the last meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society. In 1906 there will be two partial eclipses of the sun, neither of them visible in Europe, and two total eclipses of the moon. The extensive list of stations of which the latitude and longitude are given has been enlarged and corrected by M. Bouquet de la Grye.

FINE ARTS

CARFAX'S GALLERY.

THE present exhibition introduces to the public a new talent, for the Hon. Neville Lytton, whose drawings and paintings are on view, has not, we believe, ever exhibited publicly before. He is still quite a young artist, and, though he has found himself, has by no means completely matured his style. There are evidences here of a continuous change in this, but in all the work there is apparent the same strongly personal attitude both to life and to art. It is an attitude which is exceedingly rare among modern artists, an attitude of scrupulous and watchful refinement, of fearless and independent devotion to beauty. The artistic generation which preceded Mr. Lytton—we are speaking here only of genuine artists—was brought up with a holy horror of early Victorian elegance—the elegance of Flaxman and Etty—still upon them. They inclined to believe that ugliness was the only safeguard against prettiness; that beauty, though it might have aesthetic value, was a danger; that the natural craving of man for distinctions and predilections in life must not be imported into art; that for the artist, as for the Christian, nothing must be counted common or unclean. Curiously enough, though Whistler himself was a fastidious epicurean both in life and art, his pupils were among the most energetic apostles of this levelling gospel.

But this attempt to gulp down the ugliness of modern life has conspicuously failed. We cannot deceive ourselves into thinking it very good any longer, or deny the fact that some things are in their nature comely and attractive, and others gross and repellent. But the attempt, though it has failed, has unfortunately done something to blunt the edge of perception and confuse our standards.

Therefore it is that the appearance of an artist like Mr. Lytton is an important indication of a revulsion in taste, for distinction is the characteristic note of his art. He refuses to confound all things in a too easygoing and charitable acceptance; he asserts that appearances, like realities, are distinct in kind, and he insists on his right to value them according to the canons of a refined and actively inquiring taste. His art is in fact, in the best sense of the word, aristocratic. There is no question, then, of the sincerity and independence of Mr. Lytton's attitude; what remains to be seen is whether he has the power to enforce his conclusions, and on this point it is too early to speak dogmatically. He is already a master of all that science which most modern artists neglect; he knows the nature of the materials with which he works. There are passages, for instance, in the sketch for a full-length portrait (No. 50), especially in the lower part of the picture, which would scarcely disgrace a Reynolds, and such as none of the lesser masters of the eighteenth century, and hardly any of the greater masters of the nineteenth, had the necessary refinement of feeling to produce, while in portrait drawing (39) he has, as far as quality goes, rivalled the best that the early English School can show. As far as its own aims go this drawing is not merely very good, it is perfect.

But if Mr. Lytton has what the moderns have neglected, he lacks at present just those qualities in which the best of them, unconsciously perhaps, claim kinship with the masters of the past. This is only to be expected in a young artist finding his way in an unexploited and deserted region. Looking, on the one hand, at the models put before him in the schools or on the walls of contemporary exhibitions, and, on the other hand, at the work of the old masters, he has been struck by the one great and obvious difference between them—namely, that the old masters used their materials and the moderns

abuse them. He saw, for instance, that a Girtin or a Cotman could never have expressed what he did—could never even have seen what he did, for vision is controlled by the possibilities of expression—had he been obliged to draw on a modern water-colour paper. He saw that "time and varnish," those last refuges of the haphazard craftsmanship of our day, had very much less to do with the beauty of a Reynolds than his deliberate and purposeful choice of canvases and mediums.

He has seen all this, and has set to work to find out for himself all that the schools neglect to teach, and, guided by his sensitiveness to beauty, he has achieved a great deal; but in this research for beauty of quality he has missed certain important elements in the beauty of the greater works of the past. He has missed something of what the moderns call breadth, a quality one may find in the most precise and minute work of the primitives no less than in Velasquez or Rubens. It displays itself under different aspects, it is true, but its presence is never missed in the finest work. So protean is the nature of this quality that it would be impossible to define it; but in the primitive painters one may say that it is expressed by the divisions of the design, the avoidance of any minute parts or excrescences which are not led up to and prepared for, and, above all, by the quality of the contour itself and its relation to the modelling it contains.

It is evident in Mr. Lytton's work that, starting with a keen admiration for the early English School, for Reynolds in particular, he has gradually found that his interests in nature required a more definite and detailed expression than the eighteenth-century convention allowed. He has become more and more primitive. There are many artists nowadays who will in moments of confidence confess that the primitive and Oriental conventions express for them more exactly their view of life, satisfy their interests in natural appearances more fully than any of the later modes of expression; but they will also confess that they cannot and dare not attempt to paint in this way, any more than a writer dares to use Elizabethan English. Mr. Lytton's courage and independence take him further, and in such a picture as *Patience* (57) he has made a heroic attempt. But the difficulties are immense for one who, like him, is determined not to be merely archaistic and imitative, and in this picture one notes particularly that tendency to a too meagre quality of line, a too involved design, which more or less betrays itself throughout his work. Nevertheless, we think he will succeed. The singular purity of taste which has led him to insist, perhaps too much, on what is comely should make him tire of a fine-drawn elegance, and impel him to a larger, blunter expression. And there are drawings, such as the nude No. 42, which show how strong a feeling for rhythm he has, while in a few of the sanguines there is already an understanding of the significance of line for the rendering of tension and stress that promises the best. Add to this a great directness and simplicity of vision, which makes all his work interesting, even when it is not impressive, and one cannot but feel that Mr. Lytton has a great future before him. That he has set himself to express an intense feeling for pure rather than expressive beauty makes his task doubly difficult—few people realize that a whole Velasquez is concealed beneath Raphael's imperturbable perfection—but it makes one all the more grateful for such achievement as he has already attained.

THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND'S EXHIBITION.

THIS exhibition, which opens on the 4th of next month at University College, Gower Street, is this year more interesting than of late, its chief feature being the discoveries of

Dr. Naville of Geneva, and Mr. H. R. Hall of the British Museum, at Deir-el-Bahari. The temple of Queen Hatshepsut on this site was long ago cleared by Dr. Naville in his usual thorough and masterly fashion, and the remains there found occupy five large volumes of the Fund's publications; but lack of time and of means compelled him to neglect until last season a large mound, apparently of rubbish, lying to the south of Hatshepsut's temple. During the last season this was thoroughly explored under the supervision of Mr. Hall, and revealed a smaller temple in almost perfect condition, built in the reign of the Pharaoh Neb-kheru-ra ("Lord of the Voice of Ra"), who is generally known as Mentu-hotep III. of the eleventh dynasty. The temple proved to be in the unusual shape of a pillared hall on a rocky platform, approached by an inclined ramp and flanked by colonnades on the lower ground level. It was built by the architect Mertisen, whose family monument, now in the Turin Museum, has been published by M. Maspero. It is very nearly the oldest Egyptian temple yet discovered, only the fragments of the fifth-dynasty temple unearthed by Dr. Borchardt and Dr. Schäfer at Abusir being earlier in date; while its celebrity in later ages is proved by the fact that Hatshepsut's temple, though much larger, is an exact copy of it, even the orientation of the older monument being strictly followed.

Foremost among the relics here exhibited are several fragmentary portraits of the king carved in limestone, which will be a revelation to those who have hitherto considered the work of the Middle Empire to have been poor. Both in boldness of design and in skill in execution they will compare favourably with any New Empire work, although they have lost some of the freedom of the earliest dynasties. Attention may also be particularly drawn to the reliefs of slaves driving cattle and gathering reeds, which are extraordinarily delicate in treatment and show colours as fresh as when they were painted. The representation of the principal figures in red and chocolate colour alternately seems to negative the idea held by some that the colour applied to portraits was always a sign of race, and the same apparent indifference is shown in the use of ultramarine blue, which is here used for the star-spangled cornice symbolical of the sky and for the "waters of the firmament" or ocean of Nut. The clenched hand from a gigantic limestone statue of the king is also worthy of notice as a specimen of Middle Empire sculpture. Nor were the graves of private individuals, which lie scattered, as in earlier ages, round the king's funerary temple, barren of results. The explorers were fortunate enough to secure here some unusually good examples of the doll-like figures which the pious Egyptian thought would magically ensure to the dead king the services which he was wont to receive when on earth. Here the visitor will find arranged in order, on a board about two feet square, a perfect representation of an Egyptian bakery, with a row of women slaves behind rolling the dough, and the men in front with movable ovens and long wooden shovels, differing only very slightly in shape from the "peels" used by bakers at the present day. Another board contains what seems to be a granary, with some slaves winnowing the grain and others storing it, while there are a great many figures of oarsmen, once depicted as sitting in boats which have now, unfortunately, perished.

To complete these temple relics we find the skulls of three of the king's attendants, two male and one female, the last-named showing pathological signs which are said to tell of some affection of the bone. Disease of all kind seems to have occupied as large a part of life in 2500 B.C. as at the present day, for the fragments of a lady of Mentu-hotep's Court, here preserved, show, with the beautiful

and well-cared-for hands characteristic of the Egyptian of high rank, a malformation of the bones of the foot which in our time is associated with the wearing of tight boots.

The temple relics, however, by no means exhaust the interest of the exhibition. Mr. Hall discovered a well, or drain, made in much later times—probably under the eighteenth dynasty—which was used by later ages as a dusthole into which to cast articles broken or disused. Thanks to the continuity with which this was done, it now forms a little museum, in which the antiquities are arranged in regular order. First come the votive tablets of the eighteenth dynasty, including one in which the scribe is depicted as reading his own inscription, and another which contains one of the earliest mentions of the sacred land of Punt. Then follow *ex votos* offered for the cure of disease, including tiny models of eyes, ears, and nearly every imaginable portion of the human frame. Most of these are either in blue faience or in bronze, and mixed with them are tiny images of the goddess Hathor, who is thought to have been, together with Min, the especial object of worship at Deir-el-Bahari. There is also a fine specimen of *anti gum*, which may have been part of the original cargo which Hatshepsut's ambassadors brought back from Punt; while there are many *graffiti*, including one made by a scribe in the reign of Amenhotep I., and an ostrakon which relates to the sale of an Assyrian slave at a little later period. Beads and fragments of faience, mostly of blue colour and of good workmanship, are also here in plenty.

Passing on to the Rameside period, we find a perfect loaf of bread of triangular shape in an almost petrified condition, while, as if by contrast, there are a number of ropes and samples of basket-work, which instead of being, as one might expect, dried up and friable, are nearly as fresh and supple as when they were made. There are also a quantity of tools, including many mallets, a well-preserved wooden hoe, and a chisel of hardened copper—or rather phosphor bronze—with a red patination and nearly six inches long. This last, which is believed to be the finest example yet found of the process by which the Egyptians succeeded in making bronze as sharp and trustworthy as steel, has been claimed by the Service des Antiquités for Khars-el-Nil, and is only exhibited here by the kindness of the authorities.

Among the relics of Greek times may be noticed a figure in high relief attributable to the first century and said to be a representation of Antæus, while the Coptic period is represented by many ostraca, an iron lamp, a small wooden cross, and the fragment of an alabaster vase bearing, besides an inscription of the twenty-sixth dynasty, the engraved figure of an angel, the work of some Christian monk in the fourth century. Last, but not least, comes a small clay figure of indeterminate date presenting a seated man beating a tom-tom which he holds under his arm. The attitude, beard, and high turban are so like some of the figures found by De Sarzec at Tello, and earlier than 4500 B.C., that its presence here seems entirely unaccounted for.

Altogether we must congratulate Dr. Naville on the revival of interest in the site on which he has spent so much care and pains, and Mr. Hall upon the success which has accompanied his first campaign in Egypt. We understand that the exhibition when it opens on the 4th will also contain the results of Prof. Petrie's excavations at Ahnas and a further instalment of Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt's finds at Oxyrhynchus. We reserve further notice of these until we have had a better opportunity of inspecting them.

THE FRENCH PRIMITIVES.

IN the Official Catalogue of the Exhibition at Paris of the French Primitives the exquisite miniature (No. 50), by Jean Fouquet, entitled 'Une Sainte Bergère dans un Paysage,' is described as representing St. Margaret, with a castle in the background, which appears to be the Castle of Loches, and the Roman General Olybrius, with the features of Charles VII., riding towards her. May not this shepherdess, called St. Margaret, be a portrait of Agnes Sorel, at the time of her first appearance at Court? As she was born a few miles from Loches, poetical licence would allow of this romantic rendering of her first meeting with Charles VII., who here appears as Olybrius the brave of the St. Margaret legend. I venture to suggest that a careful study of the features and the peculiar contour of the head of the saintly shepherdess shows a striking resemblance in these respects to the same artist's portrait (No. 40), from the Antwerp Museum, of Agnes Sorel. This suggestion seems to be further supported by the fact that the miniature in question is a fragment of the celebrated 'Book of Hours' executed by Jean Fouquet for Étienne Chevalier, who was Treasurer to Charles, and to whom Agnes Sorel extended her friendship as well as her patronage. As in the Antwerp picture Agnes Sorel is represented as the *Virgin*, there would seem to be no incongruity in representing her here as a *saint*.

ALICE KEMP-WELCH.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on the 18th inst. the following. Drawings: C. Davidson, Beddgelert, 50*l*. Birket Foster, Feeding the Ducks, 199*l*. Carl Haas, Tyrolaise Chamols-Hunter and Mountain Girl, 84*l*. H. G. Hine, Corfe Castle, 63*l*. R. Thorne-Waitte, Whit Monday, 56*l*. V. Chevallier, Avant la Procession, 65*l*. C. Fielding, Derwentwater, 147*l*. Pictures: K. Heffner, Departing Day, and the engraving by C. Ponce, 241*l*. E. Nicol, Notice to Quit, 162*l*. B. W. Leader, Sand Dunes, 315*l*. T. S. Cooper, Cattle in Canterbury Meadows, 204*l*. E. Crofts, Marlborough after the Battle of Ramillies, 252*l*. L. Fildee, Jessica, 241*l*. Gainsborough, The Painter's Daughter, in dark green dress and large hat, 315*l*. A. Kauffman, Zeuxis arranging the Pose for the Picture of Juno, 131*l*. Lawrence, Two Sisters, in white dresses, 110*l*. L. J. Pott, Between Love and Honour, 199*l*. Rembrandt, Head of a Man, in dark dress and gorget, with dark cap and feathers, 588*l*. Reynolds, Duchess of Ancaster, 252*l*. A. Schreyer, En Vedette, 787*l*. J. Simpson, Duke of Wellington, in uniform, holding a sword, 131*l*. E. Verboeckhoven, Driving in the Sheep, 283*l*. Wilkie, The Spanish Mother, 105*l*.

On Monday last a pair of miniature portraits of John Croker, of Barton, and his wife Frances, by Nicholas Hilliard, fetched 2,520*l*. at Christie's. They were in a double oval gold locket of eighteenth-century workmanship. The gentleman has long curling brown hair, and wears a large embroidered ruff and quilted white doublet; the lady has curling flaxen hair, and wears a black dress with ruff and ropes of pearls.

A few prices recently obtained at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, are sufficiently remarkable to be noted. A "grand plat en faïence de Faenza à décor bleu sur fond jaune," and carrying the arms of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, realized 61,000 francs. This plate formed part of a service executed before 1490 for this king. There are two pieces of this service in the South Kensington Museum, and one in the collection of Mr. Morgan. Another big price was paid for a panel of Beauvais tapestry, with the design, signed by Boucher, of Psyché entrant dans le temple de l'Hyménée, and this panel, after keen competition, fell to Madame Doucet "pour la bagatelle" of 101,000 fr. A canapé and four fauteuils, covered with Aubusson tapestry, with pastoral scenes after Boucher, and hunting scenes after Oudry, brought 55,000 fr. Two unusually fine portraits by Largillière, one of the Comte de Noirmont, and the other of the Marquise de Cailly, respectively realized 25,000 fr. and 24,050 fr.

Fine-Art Gossip.

NEXT Wednesday at the Montague Fordham Gallery there is a private view of an exhibition illustrating the metal work of Edward Spencer.

ON Thursday last, at 27 and 29, Brook Street, the press were invited to view a collection of old garden ornaments and marble mantelpieces by Mr. C. J. Charles.

AT the Doré Gallery the original *Westminster* Cartoons, 1903-4, and other political caricatures by Mr. F. C. Gould are on view.

TO-DAY is the private view at Messrs. Dickinson's Gallery of sketches in water colours, representing 'La Côte d'Azur,' from Marseilles to Bordighera, by Miss Sophia Beale.

AN exhibition of pictures by the late Prof. Giovanni Costa, of Rome, will be held in the Gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours early in July. Signor Costa had many intimate friends and admirers in England.

THE Twelfth Exhibition of the Photographic Salon will take place at Dudley Gallery, from September 16th to November 5th. September 5th is the receiving day for pictures.

MR. BAILLIE opens on Saturday next a show of drawings in coloured chalks by Mr. Walter Bayes, oil pictures by Mr. Charles Agard, and monotypes by Mr. A. H. Fullwood.

SIGNOR SPIRO SCARVELLI is showing at Mr. McLean's Gallery a collection of drawings of Cairo, Alexandria, Athens, &c.

WE are glad to notice that Lord Lytton's motion for a committee of inquiry concerning the Chantrey Bequest was carried on Monday last in the House of Lords.

THE International Kunsthistorische Congress will be held at Strasburg, September 22nd-24th, and the meeting of the Society for the Preservation of Monuments assemblies at Mayence on September 26th and 27th.

THE death, in his seventy-seventh year, is announced from Antwerp of the historical painter Schaeffels, whose well-known pictures 'The Battle of Trafalgar' and 'The Siege of Flushing' are in the Antwerp picture gallery.

THE Paris journal *Les Arts de la Vie* has started a public subscription for the purchase of Rodin's 'Le Penseur,' now on view in the New Salon, Paris. A very strong committee has been formed, on which we notice the names of several English artists, e.g., Mr. Brangwyn, Mr. Lavery, and Mr. Sargent, and about 6,000 francs have been almost immediately subscribed, so that the success of the movement is assured. It is proposed to erect the 'Penseur' in Paris; various sites have been suggested, but probably nothing will be decided in this respect until the work has been actually secured. The secretary of the committee is M. G. Mourey, and the treasurer is M. Gustave Geoffroy; their offices are at 6, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

THE death is announced of M. Jean Maxime Claude, who was known as "Max Claude," a well-known artist, and one of the founders of the Société des Aquarellistes, and a member of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts. He was a native of Paris, where he was born on June 24th, 1824. He studied under V. Galland, and began to exhibit at the Salon in 1861. He excelled in landscape and animal subjects, and received medals in 1866, 1869, 1872, and 1889.

THE list of purchases of the Municipal Council of Paris at the two Salons has just been published. It consists of twelve pictures and eight pieces of sculpture. The pictures are chiefly from the old Salon, and include the following: Lebrun, Porte d'Orléans, le Délégé

au Crépuscule; Le Roy, Chez l'Antiquaire; Lefort-Magniez, Après la Pluie; Prévot Valéri, Retour du Troupeau; Brouillet, La Vie Simple; Guillonnet, Le Présage; Iwill, Brumes Mauves; and Dinet, Un Forcené. The sculpture purchased at the old Salon includes works by the following: Bastet, Manon, marble statue; Bertrand-Bouté, Evocation du Passé, plaster group; Dagonet, Cerf pris par les Loups, bronze group; Darbefeulle, Daphnis, marble group; Derré, Fontaine des Innocents, in plaster; Mauguet, La Cigale, plaster statue; and Fontaine, Premier Frisson, marble group. The only piece of sculpture selected from the new Salon is one of the three exhibits of Jacques Escoula, Chloé Endormie, in marble.

THE Prix Ross Bonheur of this year—the second occasion on which it has been awarded—has been adjudged to M. Ernest Victor Hareux for his fine picture in this year's Salon, No. 889, 'Le Retour du Troupeau,' moonlight effect at La Grave (Hautes-Alpes). M. Hareux is *hors concours*, and has obtained several medals for his contributions to the Salon since 1880. He was born in 1847, and studied under Pelouse, Bin, Trotin, and C. Bussion, and has been an exhibitor at the Salon since 1868. He has resided for many years at Grenoble, and has educated a number of successful scholars; he is the author of several works on the practical side of art, and has contributed to various French art magazines.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Hélène,' 'La Navarraise,' 'Rigoletto,'
DRURY LANE.—'The Flying Dutchman.'

THE season commenced at Covent Garden with German opera—*en passant* it may be remarked that the performance of 'Tristan' on Saturday was the last one under the direction of Dr. Richter previous to his departure for Bayreuth—and in the works which followed Italy had a large share. Monday evening was devoted to French music. First came Dr. Saint-Saëns's one-act 'Hélène,' produced last February at Monte Carlo. Among modern French composers Dr. Saint-Saëns has long held a distinguished place, and he won early recognition by his characteristic symphonic poems 'Le Rouet d'Omphale' and 'La Jeunesse d'Hercule.' As an opera-writer he achieved his greatest success with 'Samson et Dalila,' originally produced at Weimar in 1877. That work has been performed here in oratorio form, and it contains, without doubt, some exceedingly clever and effective music. How far the music is enhanced by stage action we cannot say. Libretti based on Biblical subjects are not allowed in this country, and although neither the story of 'Samson et Dalila' nor that of Goldmark's 'Königin von Saba' is particularly sacred, it is perhaps feared that an inch of liberty being granted, an ell would soon be taken. Yet surely these operas might be safely allowed; popular opinion would at once resent any unworthy or irreverent dealing with Scriptural characters. It would be interesting to hear Saint-Saëns's 'Samson,' for 'Hélène' certainly does not represent him at his strongest. A composer of his experience is, of course, able to write with a certain skill. There is nothing crude in the music, yet throughout one feels that it has been made rather than inspired. In the scene in which Venus surrounded by nymphs appears there is some graceful

writing, and later on the apparition of Paris constitutes a scene containing dignified dramatic music. We are so accustomed to the strongly emotional Wagner dramas, and to the strenuous style of the young Italian school, that it is really difficult to appreciate at its due worth music in which a composer seems to express himself without effort, and which is therefore easy to follow. On the playbill 'Hélène' is called an opera, whereas the libretto is merely styled a *poème lyrique*. It is not an opera in the ordinary sense of the term. Its fault is a negative one; it appeals to the eye, owing to the staging, which is admirable; it appeals to the intellect through its clearness of form and effective orchestral colouring; it does not, however, make a strong appeal to the heart, in spite of the emotional story. Madame Melba sang well, yet there was a certain classic coldness in her acting. M. Dalmores, the French tenor, was heard to advantage. Miss E. Parkina as Venus sang with grace, and Madame Kirkby Lunn proved a stately Pallas. The second piece was Massenet's 'La Navarraise,' a work sensational and full of strong contrasts; but though producing a certain impression, it is not by a long way M. Massenet's highest achievement. The performance was excellent. Madame de Nuovina acted well, and her singing was good, though some of her notes were harsh. The part of Araquil was taken by M. Dalmores. M. Messager conducted the first, Herr Lohse the second work.

Signor Dani, an Italian, made his *début* in 'Rigoletto' on Wednesday evening. He has a good voice, though at times he forced it, so that the quality of tone was not altogether pleasant. He acts well, and is likely to meet with favour. Mlle. Kurz was again successful as Gilda, and M. Renaud gave a very fine impersonation of Rigoletto. Signorina Frascani, a newcomer, was heard to advantage in the small part of Maddalena.

We recently expressed the opinion that Mr. Manners would do well to replace some of the old-fashioned operas announced in his first scheme, and rely upon Wagner, especially 'The Flying Dutchman,' which has not been heard in London for some time. That work was performed yesterday week, and although Mr. William Dever was far from being an ideal Dutchman, and Miss Fanny Moody's Senta at times lacked spontaneity, the revival was interesting. The opera represents the composer at a stage of his career in which he was attempting to carry out his own ideas rather than follow tradition; hence we find in it footsteps of the past and foreshadowing of the future. Mr. Francis MacLennan as Erik, and Mr. Magrath as Daland, deserve favourable mention. The choral singing was extremely good.

Musical Gossip.

M. RAOUL PUGNO, the French pianist, appeared at the sixth Philharmonic Concert, and was heard in Beethoven's c minor Concerto. His reading of the music was clever and expressive; there were no attempts to modernize it. M. Pugno plays as a poet, not as a virtuoso. At the same time we should like to have heard something less familiar; M. Pugno has on previous occasions shown us how

admirable an interpreter he is of Mozart and early Beethoven. The programme included Dr. Cowen's 'Indian Rhapsody,' produced at the last Hereford Festival. The thematic material has both character and charm, and it is ably developed and scored; at a second hearing, however, the Finale does not appear to us quite worthy of the two previous sections; the development of the thematic material is less spontaneous.

Of other events during the past week we would mention a chamber concert given by Mr. D. F. Tovey and Mr. Percy Such at the Æolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The first number on the programme was a Sonata in F for cello and pianoforte by Mr. Tovey. His compositions have often appeared to us more remarkable for skill than invention. The sonata in question may have dry and diffuse moments, yet it is one of the freshest, most attractive of his works which we have heard, the middle slow movement being poetical.

MISS ALICE WINCH, who has studied at the Royal Academy of Music, gave a concert at the Æolian Hall last Saturday afternoon. She sings with taste and expression; through nervousness, however, she did not render justice to herself. Two songs from Shakespeare, set to music during the poet's lifetime, were well rendered, the accompaniments to the quaint melodies, written by Sir F. Bridge, being played by him. The date of the concert, June 18th, accounts for the first number of the programme, an 'Ode to Wellington,' words by Margaret Herbert-Jones, music by a promising young composer, Mr. Willy Scott.

LAST Thursday a series of six performances by the Mermaid Society of Milton's 'Comus,' with Lawes's original music, was to commence at Thorpe Lodge, Campden Hill, by kind permission of Capt. Norman.

THE magnificent Angelina Goetz Library of orchestral scores at the Royal Academy of Music is now opened to the public, subject to the rules contained in the deed of conveyance to the institution. It will be open during term times from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 5, except Saturday, when admittance will only be from 10 to 2.

DAILY lectures with musical illustrations are to be held, from June 28th to July 16th, at the Fishmongers' Hall in connexion with the Music Loan Exhibition. The lecturers will be Sir Frederick Bridge and Sir Ernest Clarke, Doctors Cummings, Huntley, Markham Lee, Sawyer, and Henry Watson, the Rev. F. W. Galpin, and Messrs. Blaikley, Borland, Cobbett, Finn, A. H. Littleton, Prendergast, Algernon Rose, and T. L. Southgate. The last-named gives the first lecture on June 28th, his subject being 'The Evolution of the Pianoforte,' with illustrations on the dulcimer, clavichord, virginal, spinet, harpsichord, and pianoforte. The hour of commencement each day will be half-past four.

DR. RICHARD STRAUSS celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his birth on the 11th of June. It is now twenty-three years since Hermann Levi produced his Symphony in D minor at Munich, but from that time he quickly achieved fame, and at the present day there is no composer whose music has caused so much discussion and called forth such divergent opinions. His intellectual power and technical skill, however, are universally recognized.

THE remains of Beethoven and Schubert were moved from the peaceful Währing Cemetery, Vienna, to the new Central Cemetery, and now we read of a similar transfer of those of the great waltz composer Johann Strauss and his friend and rival Josef Lanner. The former died in 1849, the latter in 1843.

THE works announced for next season at the Lyric Theatre, Milan, are as follows:—Charpentier's 'Louise,' Cilea's 'Adriana,' Leoncavallo's 'Zaza,' Umberto Giordano's 'Siberia,' Filiasi's 'Manuel Menendez,' Saint-Saëns's 'Elena e Paride,' and Amintore Galli's new opera 'Davide.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Mr. Warren Wynne's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
—	English Opera, Drury Lane.
TUES.	Miss J. Stockmarr's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Mr. Wilhelm Ganz's Concert, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Signorina Rita D'Angelo's Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
—	English Opera, Drury Lane.
WED.	Mr. John Thomas's Harp Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Master Florizel von Reuter's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Alice Esty's Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mr. Charles Williams's Orchestral Concert, 8.30, St. James's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
—	English Opera, Drury Lane.
THURS.	Madame Augusta Jelover's Concert, 3.30, St. James's Hall.
—	Philharmonic, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
—	English Opera, Drury Lane.
FRI.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
—	English Opera, Drury Lane.
SAT.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
—	English Opera, 3.30 and 7.45, Drury Lane.
—	London Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—'La Montansier,' Comédie en Quatre Actes, dont un Prologue. Par G. A. de Callavet, Robert de Fiers, et Joffrin.

AVENUE.—'Antoinette Sabrier,' en Trois Actes. Par Romain Coolus.—'Les Coteaux du Médoc,' Comédie en Un Acte. Par Tristan Bernard.

HIS MAJESTY'S.—'La Sorcière,' Drame en Cinq Actes. Par Victorien Sardou.

SOME events of secondary importance have taken place during the past week on the stages devoted to English art, but the main interest has been confined to French performances. A week which has witnessed the appearance in their recent novelties of artists such as Madame Bernhardt, Madame Réjane, M. Coquelin, and M. Tarride must needs stand conspicuous in histrionic annals. Madame Réjane, who had already exhibited herself in her well-known creation of Zaza, was earliest in the field with 'La Montansier,' the first production of which at the Gaité, Paris, dates back only to March last. With herself she associated M. Coquelin, the original Saint-Phar. Next came, on Saturday at the Avenue, M. Tarride with 'Antoinette Sabrier,' by M. Romain Coolus, and 'Les Coteaux du Médoc'; and on Monday Madame Bernhardt presented at His Majesty's her marvellously picturesque impersonation of La Sorcière. Two of the novelties—and those the most ambitious, if not the most important—belong to the elaborate compositions which have been brought into fashion during recent years by M. Sardou, and have the quasi-historical colouring that dramatist loves to impart. 'La Montansier' is not by M. Sardou; it is dedicated, however, to him by three zealous pupils, who copy with something like servility his later method while imparting to the dialogue a literary flavour of which their master seems to have lost the secret. Seldom has a sorrier heroine than La Montansier been selected by dramatists. Though known in her youth as La Belle Béarnaise, Margaret Brunet—to give her name—retained at the period when the action of the play begins neither youth nor good looks. She failed as an actress, and subsided into a speculator or manager. So far as her memory survives at all, it is in connexion with the multiplicity and the mercenariness of her amours. Circumstances threw her into association with Marie

Antoinette, and she was imprisoned in the Petite Force, from which she was released on the arrival of 10th Thermidor. That she escaped the scaffold was due to some occult patronage at which it is too late now to guess. Her marriage with Neuville, as he called himself, was, like most incidents in her life, a rather sordid affair. To such circumstances as her presence with the army of Dumouriez on the Belgian frontier, and such conditions as her management of the Théâtre de la Montagne or that de la Loi, an effective environment was given in Paris. This has, however, not been transferred to London, where the *mise en scène* is contemptible. The interest of the occasion is accordingly confined to the performances of Madame Réjane as La Montansier and M. Coquelin as Saint-Phar, an actor with one or two traits of Cyrano. The former has the requisite *désinvolture*, and the latter has abundance of colour. A speech on the influence of the actor's art assigned M. Coquelin is the best thing in the play, and was splendidly delivered.

Immeasurably superior was the general performance at the Avenue, given by M. Tarride, Mlle. Marthe Regnier, Mlle. Dorziat, and a contingent of the Vaudeville and other theatres. While Madame Réjane treated her public with a contempt perhaps merited by its subserviency and servility, beginning late and occupying a preposterous time in the waits, the management of the Avenue was exact, and even punctilious, in the provision of every requirement. The company seems bent, indeed, on supplying exactly what the intellectual portion of the English public wants—the latest products of the French drama given as they are seen in Paris, with an adequate and illuminative *mise en scène* and a competent and well-trained company.

Produced last autumn at the Vaudeville, with Madame Réjane as the heroine, 'Antoinette Sabrier' is the latest, and on the whole the best, drama of M. Romain Coolus, a dramatist who shows no sign of his apprenticeship to the *théâtre libre* except a certain tendency to gloom. Like most of its author's best-known works, it is a study of sexual or conjugal ethics. Having married a man in whom she has a certain measure of interest without a spark of affection, Antoinette, freely expressing her contempt for the women who pollute the domestic hearth, declares her intention, if ever she meets the man of her dreams, to link forthwith her fate with his. The man in question arrives, and she is dressed to accompany him when her husband arrives, ruined, dishonoured, criminal. Too loyal to desert him at such a moment, she retards her intended elopement. Sporting with fire is, however, proverbially dangerous, and Antoinette finds herself before long doing the thing she most deprecates and despises, and allowing her husband's house to be the scene of her illicit pleasures. The mingled squeamishness and unscrupulousness of her proceedings bring about her husband's suicide, and should darken with gloom her own subsequent life and that of her lover. A mere outline is here given of a portion of a story which is of relentless morality, and is startling only in the openness with which every one treats adultery as the natural

occupation of life. M. Tarride gave a magnificent performance of the husband. Without possessing, perhaps, sufficient personal allurements for the character, Mlle. Dorziat showed as the heroine her possession of fine perceptions and an admirable method. The general performance was pleasing.

'Les Coteaux du Médoc' is a mirthful and rather saucy little piece, which was admirably interpreted by M. Tarride and Mlle. Marthe Regnier.

Of M. Sardou's huge compilations 'La Sorcière' is one of the most powerful. Without being in any respect a work of genius or inspiration, without even carrying with it conviction that its action is sustainably conceivable, it supplies a series of strongly melodramatic situations, and furnishes Madame Bernhardt with splendid opportunities. This is apparently all the author has sought to do, and though a respectable amount of erudition is displayed, there is no effort at verisimilitude. It is to some extent a dreamland into which we are introduced, and when we see Zoraya wandering at night by the Alcantara bridge, and hacking with a short bright scimitar at the wild flowers that fill the air with perfume, we think of Christabel, and feel it

frightful there to see
A lady so richly clad as she—
Beautiful exceedingly.

It is only afterwards we recall that the richest moonlight of Toledo will not open the closed petals, or draw out the scent of any except the night-blooming flowers. This criticism would be ungracious as well as trivial did it not indicate the chief fault in the method of M. Sardou, who is always clever and never exact. M. Sardou has tried to give us a new Esmeralda and Capt. Phœbus, and has failed. His work is not therefore inconsiderable. As interpreted by Madame Bernhardt and M. Decœur, the loves of Zoraya and Don Enrique de Palacios make strong appeal. In favour of Madame Bernhardt it must be remembered that while a rival in popularity delights in showing us those feminine aspects which we are most anxious to forget, she herself presents womanhood generally in its purest, most imaginative, and ideal aspects. In one Zoraya or one Melissinde ('La Princesse Loiraine'), one Jeanne d'Arc or one Cléopâtre even, though this was scarcely a complete success, we find pleasanter and sweeter memories than in "a wilderness" of Zazas and Montansiers. Madame Bernhardt played admirably throughout, and in the scene of torture in the Inquisition rose to her full histrionic stature. M. Max gave a powerful representation of Cardinal Ximenes, and the general interpretation was fine.

THE 'ALCESTIS' AT BRADFELD.

WE duly witnessed the last Bradfield play, the 'Agamemnon,' in 1900, and we were present at the first of the performances given this week of the 'Alkestis.' The charm of the open air was notable (a mixture of light cloud and sudden sun); the arrangements for guests were as complete as those of Admetus; and the play as a whole surpassed the earlier performance, having been evidently the subject of great care in rehearsal and the choice of players. At no time was there that palpable loss of continuity in the action which is the bane of amateurs. One

does not need to read Browning's unwarrantable glorification of Heracles, or Dr. Verrall's brilliant attack on the deficiencies of the story as a plain, heroic legend, to be struck with the unsatisfactory effect produced by the part of Admetus. His angry wrangle with his father in the presence of his wife's corpse, and the j-june scene of his recognition of her when she returns, alike jar painfully on a cultivated modern taste. This was, we think, clear from the representation, though we do not imply that the present Admetus (E. L. Scott) was incompetent. On the contrary, in a caste which maintained a remarkable level of capability and personal appearance, he was perhaps the best of the actors. With a fine presence, he did his best to carry conviction for his sentiments, and his byplay was good in the extraordinary scene with his father (H. G. Vace).

Alcestis (H. W. H. Richards) managed with considerable skill to look best on her return to life. She was dignified, though we thought her movements immediately before her cry of *οὐ σθένος ποῖ* were a little too vigorous to suggest collapse. Still after this collapse she has to make a long speech, which would probably be broken up with pauses by an experienced actor. A similar last oration is put into the mouth of John of Gaunt, whose vigour when we last saw him on the London stage seemed more remarkable than veracious. Alcestis, carried round on her bier, with all the trappings of woe and mourners in her train, seemed more English than Greek; but the scene did touch and move the spectator, and justified the performance. The part of Alcestis, at any rate, fully satisfies modern ideas of pathos, and with her we are free from the haunting suspicion that Euripides is trying to deal both with heroic legend and his own times, and is not more successful than most people who attempt to do two things at once. The verse was on the whole given with intelligence and clearness, and must always have been, one would think, easier to follow than that of Æschylus or Sophocles. Its extraordinary simplicity, compared with the ornament of the one master and the subtle latent suggestions of the other, is a little disconcerting, almost suggesting the absurd suspicion that it is not good Greek.

The chorus moved well, the leader (J. F. H. Templer) having a good voice. Occasionally they seemed a little put out by the uncertainty of the musical accompaniment. As usual, the music was provided by copies of ancient instruments, but the strings were not strong enough. Greek music being, so far as it can be reproduced—and the whole subject is difficult to unravel—admittedly ineffective, we think it would be worth while to have modern implements of music which would adequately support the chorus, even though this involved the loss of Greek appearances among the musicians. This course is adopted at Cambridge, and the gain to the chorus, which is otherwise apt to drag, seems of more value than the detail of verisimilitude. As it was, the old men seemed to sing best when unaccompanied. A subdued chorus of nature's making was provided by the birds, and one bird in particular flew out of the halls of Admetus as if it were the soul of the mistress who was leaving it. However, the musicians might, without changing their position, conceal modern instruments behind a bower of greenery, which would allow of the passage of sound.

Heracles (H. A. Robinson), who boasted the crudest of red wigs, a club lent by Mr. F. C. Selous, and the stout legs which are traditionally seen in Falstaff, was frankly a comic character, but made a creditable appearance when he returned to sobriety in the last scene. He made a long pause before his advice to Admetus to look after guests, and delivered the line and a half as an afterthought. Admetus satisfied modern sentiment by his thorough embrace

of his wife. But the audience foolishly applauded before the play was over. The general effect of the dresses was very creditable to the boys. Death (T. J. Simcox) had a suitably sinister motion, and the serving-woman (G. G. Wornum) deserves a word of praise.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE FINISHING SCHOOL,' by Mr. Max Pemberton, produced on the 16th inst. at Wyndham's Theatre, is an agreeable and rather fantastic piece in the line of the 'Adventure of Lady Ursula' of Anthony Hope. Its chief aim is to show Miss Annie Hughes in what is known as a breeches part. An opportunity is also afforded to Mr. Barnes to present a species of modernized Sir Anthony Absolute, while Mr. Ben Webster is a staid and responsible Jack Absolute. Among the scenes presented are an interrupted wedding at Gretna Green, in which the characters by their deliberation court their own defeat, a dancing lesson in a feminine boarding school, and some military revels in York barracks.

'A LESSON IN HARMONY,' by Mr. Alfred Austin, produced on Thursday in last week at the Garrick Theatre, is a primitive and inoffensive little piece, in which Mr. Arthur Bourchier plays with some unction the friend and adviser of a young married couple who are experiencing the first approach to indifference and misunderstanding.

THE revival at the New Theatre of Mr. Jones's brilliant comedy 'The Liars,' with a cast comprising about half the original exponents of the piece, is the last in which Sir Charles Wyndham will participate. It shows the durable quality of the piece.

ON Saturday Mr. Forbes Robertson reproduced at the Duke of York's 'Mice and Men,' with a cast differing from that previously assigned it. This revival also seems judicious.

'ELECTRA,' by Señor Paul Galdos, which has created a profound sensation in Spain, has been given with conspicuous success at the Porte Saint-Martin. It causes much political controversy, however, varied by occasional outbreaks which necessitate an augmented supply of police.

'A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND' is the title of a farcical comedy which has been imported from America by Mr. C. W. Somerset, and produced at Brighton with a view to its transference to London in the autumn.

MR. MICHAEL MORTON'S rendering of 'La Montansier' will be produced by Miss Lena Ashwell in the country during the autumn. Miss Ashwell will herself play La Montansier, and has engaged Mr. Charles Groves for M. Coquelin's part of Saint-Phar.

'THE WARP AND THE WOOF,' by Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, given on the 6th inst. by Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the Camden Theatre, is to be transferred on Monday to the Vaudeville.

THE Brussels Triennial Prize for the best drama in Flemish has been awarded unanimously to Raphael Verhulst for his play 'Jesus the Nazarene,' for which he had already obtained a similar prize in Antwerp.

MISCELLANEA

THE DATE OF WYCLIFFE'S DOCTORATE OF DIVINITY.

In a note printed in the *Athenæum* of April 9th (p. 466), Prof. Tout corrects a slip made by Dr. Rashdall in his 'Dictionary' article on Wycliffe. Dr. Rashdall, in referring to a letter of Gregory XI., of 7 Kal. Jan. anno 3

(December 26th, 1373, 'Calendar of Papal Letters,' iv. 193), writes "January, 1373," and remarks that

"the same document supplies a date hitherto much wanted in Wycliffe's career, showing that he had only just become a Doctor of Theology. He must have taken that degree in 1372."

After giving the correct date, Prof. Tout quotes a passage from the document in the Calendar, and says, "It follows from this that Wycliffe was not yet Master or Doctor of Divinity at the very end of 1373." Not only, however, does the document show that Wycliffe was D.D. at the very end of 1373, by addressing him with the title of "Master of Theology," but it also supplies an anterior limit for the date at which he took the degree. The Pope, in fact, states that he lately granted Wycliffe letters of provision of a canonry, &c., in Lincoln, and informs us that it was after the date of those letters that he became Master. Wycliffe did not, then, become D.D., as Prof. Tout concludes, "between December 26th, 1373, and July 26th, 1374—that is to say, in all probability in the first half of 1374," but before December 26th, 1373, and after the date of the provision in question. The extreme limits are, consequently, January 5th, 1371 (the date of Gregory XI.'s coronation), and December 26th, 1373. Any closer approximation to the date of the missing provision (doubtless the same as the provision mentioned by Loserth, see Dr. Rashdall's article), and thereby to the date of the doctorate, must at present be a matter of conjecture, such as the following.

At the death of Urban V., on December 19th, 1370, Wycliffe, if not at the University, had been there recently in virtue of his bishop's licence. It is, therefore, highly probable that, just as his name had figured in the University roll signed by Urban V. on November 24th, 1362 (not 1361, as in Dr. Rashdall's article), so it would figure in the roll prepared for presentation to Gregory XI. An interval of seventy-three days had elapsed between the death of Innocent VI. and the signature by Urban V., and, allowing a like interval, the new roll would be signed by Gregory XI. circa March 2nd, 1371. If, then, this be taken as the date of the provision stated in the document of December 26th, 1373, to have been lately granted by the Pope, it follows that Wycliffe became Licentiate of Theology "cito" after circa March 2nd, 1371. To this must be added, in order to arrive at a date for the doctorate, the interval represented by the Pope's "demum"—that is to say, the normal interval between receiving the licence and incepting as Master in the Faculty of Theology at Oxford. The interval was usually short, and the custom of incepting at the annual "Act" in June may well be as ancient as Wycliffe's time, in which case he would naturally incept as Master in June, 1371.

I may add that the two Papal documents referred to—the petition to Urban V. and the grant by Gregory XI.—have been published in *extenso* in the *English Historical Review*, vol. xv. (July, 1900), pp. 529-30. J. A. TWENLOW.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. W.—H. P.—N. B.—received.
T. H.—Many thanks.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

ERRATUM.—P. 776, col. 2, l. 19 from bottom, for "Hippolyta" read Phadra.

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